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TERRORISM REPORTED ON CHATRA LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bomb blast, gunshots and terrorism marked the 34th founding anniversary of the Bangladesh Chhatra League (Jalal Jahangir) on the Dacca University campus on Monday.

Bangladesh Chhatra League (Fazlu Chunnu) held separate meetings at Curzon Hall on the day to observe the founding anniversary of the organisation.

BCL (Jalal-Jahangir) in observance of the day organised a meeting at the Dacca University Bat Tala. The meeting of the Chhatra League (J-J) which was scheduled to begin at 9 a.m. was delayed by more than two hours.

The Bat Tala meeting of the Chhatra League (J-J) was attended by the members of the Presidium of the Bangladesh Awami League (Hasina) including Dr Kamal Hossain, Zillur Rahman, Korban Ali, Abdul Mannan, Organising Secretary of the Awami League Tofail Ahmed, Begum Sajeda Chowdhury, Ivy Rahman, Salahuddin Yousuf, Sheikh Selim, Sirajul Islam MP, Prof. Mohammed Hanif, Abdul Momen, a former Minister, Major General (retd) Khalilur Rahman and Abdul Aziz Bagmar.

The General Secretary of the Bangladesh Awami League Abdur Razzak Mohiuddin Ahmed and Malek Ukil were conspicuously absent at the Bat Tala meeting of the BCL(J-J).

As soon as Mostafa Jala Mohiuddin, President of the organisation finished his welcome speech, a sudden bomb blast few yards from the dais took the audience in panic. The bomb blast was instantly followed by several rounds of gunshots from automatic weapon aiming at the venue of the meeting. Within minutes the meeting was deserted by the audience--the chairs and tables at the meeting place were scattered as the members of the audience ran helter skelter following the incident.

As the firing began, the entire audience including the Awami League leaders hit the ground and crawled to safety. A good number of the audience received injuries like scratches and bruises in the stampede. There was no report of any casualty. About 7 injured persons were treated with first aid at the DMCH.

The meeting was, however, reorganised after 15 minutes and the Awami League leaders addressed the meeting when it became thin.

An Awami League leader, when contacted on Monday, held Fazlu Chunnu faction of the BCL responsible for the incident at Battala. He also claimed that the Fazlu Chunnu group was helped by Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal.

Sheikh Shahidul Islam while addressing the Curzon Hall function of the Chhatra League founding anniversary organised by Chhatra League (Fazlu-Chunnu) faction said that workers of Chhatra League should work following the ideals of Bangobandhu for the establishment of socialism. Reminding them of their responsibility of traditional role, he said that they should no longer work for image building of any individual or establishment of autocratic rule or dynasty rule.

He said that they should no longer move behind any individual for politics. He said those who move with arms and hijack and snatch away vanity bags are not men of sterling quality.

He called upon the BCL workers to proceed ahead with their ideals for their existence and for the establishment of ideals of Bangobandhu. He said Chhatra League has emotional attachment to none but Bangobandhu.

Fazlur Rahman criticising those who joined the cabinet of Khondker Mushtaque Ahmed said that the ideals of Bangobandhu could not be established by those people. Chhatra League has no political support to those who accumulated wealth joining hands with late President Ziaur Rahman leaving Chhatra League workers behind the bars, he said.

He termed workers of Chhatra League as soldiers of Mujib who were dedicated for the cause of establishment of his (Mujib's) ideals. He urged all the democratic and progressive elements who participated in the liberation war to be united.

Bahalul Majnun Chunnu seeking cooperation of democratic forces for unity to fight against those who were responsible for terrorism on the university campus, said that the fight of Chhatra League was against all sorts of corruption. The fight of Chhatra League is against those who ransack rooms of residential halls of Dacca University. Criticising those who were responsible for goondaism and violence on the campus, he urged upon the progressive students to launch a united move against them for restoration of academic atmosphere.

Meanwhile, Chhatra League (Munir Hasib) also observed the day through separate programme. They also brought out a procession.

Chhatra League (Prodhan) also observed the day through its own programmes.

It may be pointed out here that original Chhatra League is now split into seven different groups.

CSO: 4220/7656

RIFT IN AWAMI LEAGUE-HASINA SAID TO DEEPEN

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The possibility of uniting two warring factions of pro-Awami League (H) Chhatra League fizzled out with the final showdown on Monday. Both the groups observed the 34th founding anniversary of the party separately.

The bomb blast and gunshots at the Battala meeting of Chhatra League (Jalal-Jahangir) which has the backing of party chief Sheikh Hasina signalled completion of the break in the organisation. In spite of efforts by party Presidium to bring the two factions closer, Monday's incident pushed the two groups to a point of no return.

Party General Secretary Abdur Razzak who did not attend the meeting of any group accused the Presidium members and other leaders for attending the meeting of Chhatra League (Jalal-Jahangir). The Chhatra League Jalal Jahangir meeting at Battala was attended by Presidium members, Dr Kamal Hussain, Korban Ali Abdul Mannan and Zillur Rahman. Presidium members Abdul Malek Ukil, Mohiuddin Ahmed, Mrs Zahura Tajuddin, Abdur Momin Talukdar, Abdus Samad Azad and party General Secretary Abdur Razzak did not attend the meeting. Tofael Ahmed organizing secretary also attended the Battala meeting.

The differences in the Chhatra League have brought into surface the sharp grouping in the Awami League (Hasina). The pro Hasina Presidium members except Mrs Zahora Tajuddin attended the meeting. Abdur Razzak claimed in a statement on Monday night that he asked the party leaders to refrain from attending the meeting of any group as there was a move for uniting the warring faction. He regretted that in spite of the party directive, some leaders attended the meeting.

The Monday's incident, the political observer believe was a showdown between Hasina group and Razzak faction. This will further widen the misunderstanding between the two groups. The party chief Sheikh Hasina who is now touring Europe is expected to return by the end of this month.

A party source said that Sheikh Hasina was firm to back the Jalal-Jahangir group of Chhatra League against the Fazlu-Chunnu group backed by Abdur Razzak. Sheikh Shahidul Islam, who has fallen from the grace of Sheikh Hasina has now joined Razzak group and he is backed by Razzak in the Kotalipara by-election.

Sheikh Shahidul Islam asked the Chhatra League workers to resist the move of establishing dynasty domination in the party and not to help build up individual image. His speech indicates that he has taken a final position against his cousin Sheikh Hasina.

Abdur Razzak who is believed to have firm control over the organisation is further consolidating his position within the party in the absence of Sheikh Hasina. The political observers believe that the ideological and personal differences have reached a point of no return in Awami League (Hasina) and it is now a matter of time that both the groups would go for a final showdown.

CSO: 4220/7656

WEEKLY DISCUSSES DISSIDENCE IN RULING PARTY

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mahmud Rashid: "The Rulers Are in a Quandary"]

[Text] The offstage frantic maneuvers by different quarters inside and outside the government have given rise to some spectacular developments including the formation of the much talked-about National Security Council and the consolidation of position by the dissident groups of the government through the establishment of their unity on the basis of consensus on ten points.

Among these points are appointment of a partyman as the vice president of the country, elimination of identified anti-independence elements from the cabinet, contraction of the cabinet, democratization of the BNP through revision of its constitution, election of party leaders, end to the campaigns of character assassination of party leaders, and that of vilification against freedom fighters, and maintenance of the politics of balance etc.

President Abdus Sattar has been caught between the horns of a dilemma as is obvious from his actions and utterances in various forums of the government and the party. He is even hesitant to convene the winter session of the parliament apprehending a storm in the house.

Meanwhile he met with some batches of MPs to seek their cooperation in resisting what he called attempts in the party to divide it. He invited 45 MPs on December 31 to the Bongobhobon.

During his discussion with them he had admitted his mistakes in some of his decisions. He said that he was not eager to remain President. He also told the gathering that if his partymen wanted he would relinquish his position without hesitation.

Some MPs also spoke up there. Ziauddin, Moynuddin Sarkar, Shafiqui Gani Swapan and Badiul Ala were among them.

Badrul Ala and Moynuddin Sarkar said that the MPs were not allowed to participate in the development works of the country. They also demanded land for homes in Dacca and cars for the MPs. But most of the MPs objected to their demands.

Ziauddin of Khulna was critical of some actions of the President. In reply to his charges the President said "I did not make any specific commitment on any issue. I was in favor of a small cabinet, but to preserve balance in the government the large size of the cabinet was retained."

Regarding the Vice president he said that if need be a change could be brought about in future. He also said that as he was busy, he could not confer with the MPs on the appointment of Shah Azizur Rahman as the leader of the parliament.

The President met another two batches of MPs on January 1 and 2.

It is gathered that the involvement of two intelligence services in the politics of BNP has come under severe criticism in the party. Its student front in a recent meeting of its central committee spearheaded attacks on the two organizations. The student leaders said that they had been backing a certain lobby of the government.

BNP Secretary General B. Choudhury also categorically pointed out that a certain intelligence service had put its hired people in the party and its different wings to indulge in divisive activities and cast aspersion on their leaders.

Khaleda Zia

It is learnt that the leaders of the dissident groups have been considering making Khaleda Ziaur Rahman chairman of the party. According to a source in the party, the dissident leaders including Mahmudul Karim Choudhury, Wali Ahmed, Obaidur Rahman, Shafiqui Gani Swapan, Akbar Hossain meantime had a series of discussions with Begum Ziaur Rahman to persuade her to be the chairman of the party.

She is learnt to have agreed to their proposal on condition that the President gives his consent to it. B. Choudhury wants her in the position instead of himself considering strategic questions.

Later on another delegation of party officials under the leadership of Ferdous Qureshi also called on Khaleda Zia to discuss party issues with her.

The BNP rebels are meeting today (Sunday) discuss their political and economic proposals which they are likely to submit to the President later on.

Moudud Ahmed is expected to join in the discussion when he returns home this week.

In the present unfavorable situation Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and his supporters are operating rather quietly. They are still in a position to assert their say in the decisions of the government.

It is gathered that under pressure from them the government is actively considering a change in the existing citizenship law.

This lobby has been active for a long time to get it replaced with a new one providing for the restoration of citizenship to those who lost it because of their role in the Independence War of 1971.

Already a draft bill called Bangladesh Citizenship Act of 1981 was placed in a recent cabinet meeting for its approval.

It was argued in support of it that the present citizenship law which was enforced in 1972 by a presidential order is not adequate and it does not incorporate necessary provisions relating to citizenship entitlement on the strength of birth in the country, acquisition of citizenship by foreign nationals, and cancellation and restoration of one's nationality.

It was also pointed out that now two citizenship laws were simultaneously in vogue in the country since the Pakistan Citizenship Act of 1951 still continues under the Law Continuance Enforcement Order of 1971.

The new citizenship act is claimed to have been required in view of the inadequacy of the presidential order of '72 and inapplicability of the Pakistan Citizenship Act in the sovereign state of Bangladesh.

The cabinet meeting, however, resolved to consider it in a next meeting.

A source in the government opines that the new citizenship act will enable those who lost their citizenship in 1971 to become Bangladeshi nationals. The source discloses that currently a number of applications by them is pending for consideration of the government.

A section in the BNP fears that if President Sattar is made the chairman of the party he may take actions against the dissidents on the charge of conspiring to disintegrate the party.

President Sattar in his strongly worded address at a meeting of the Jatiyatabadi Chhatro Dal on January 1 said that he would be tough against the divisive elements.

CSO: 4220/7655

GENERAL OSMANY COMMENTS ON ERSHAD STATEMENTS

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 3, 4 Jan 82

[3 Jan 82 p 3]

[Text]

Following is the full text of the statement issued to the press by General (Retd) M.A.G. Osmany on Friday and which was partially published in our January 2nd issue.

It will be recalled that towards the end of October last, I had expressed concern on two statements of Lieut General H.M. ERSHAD, the Chief of the Army Staff, appearing in the Weekly Holiday of the 18th. October 18, 1981 and British paper Guardian of October 8, 1981, as these statements were suggestive of the army getting involved in the presidential Election and also of portents of post-election efforts to take share in power.

In those statements, I had also pointed out that the people of Bangladesh, irrespective of party affiliations, had valiantly stood against Pakistani military involvement in politics which finally led to the breakup of Pakistan and the Liberation War in 1971. I had, therefore, deprecated any intent or move to involve the Armed Forces of Bangladesh in politics which would destroy the armed forces and the country. I fear my statement was substantially published only in two papers—the

daily SANGBAD of October 24 last and the weekly HOLIDAY of the November, 1981.

Subsequently, towards the close of my election campaign, in my speeches at public meetings, I had referred to reports of some political quarters trying to bring about widespread disturbances, either during or after the Presidential Election, with a view to causing the imposition of Martial Law and the resultant abrogation of the Constitution, dissolution of the Jatiya Sanghad and the banning of political parties. I had cautioned the nation, including civil government servants and the Armed Forces, of the grave consequences of any such move. News about these public meeting and my speeches were totally blacked out from the press.

Since then, soon after the declaration of the results of the Presidential Election, Lieut General H.M. ERSHAD, the Chief of the Army Staff, came out with a lengthy statement to the press, whose representatatives had been called to his official residence at Defence Cantonment. This statement immediately evoked political interest and elicited comments from some

political parties, from their respective points of view. Neither the candidate who was the closest contestant of President Bhatia declared successful nor the Leader of his party offered any comment on the chief of the Army Staff's statement to the press. However, the Joint Secretary of that party has made an equivocal statement. The country's freedom and so seem to be in power.

Taking advantage of this, the Chief of the Army Staff has been on the rampage, making statements of a political nature, indicative of a bid for power which has caused grave misgivings amongst the people.

I owe it to the nation, to the Armed Forces and, indeed, to Lieut General ERSHAD, to submit my considered views. It has therefore, taken a little time to do so.

FIRSTLY, I cannot help deprecating the action of the Chief of the Army Staff, whilst in service, in airing his views through a press statement. Correctly such views should have been submitted to the Government in the Ministry of Defence, for due processing for consideration by the Government. After that, if he felt unhappy

with the Government's decision, he could retire on the expiry of his normal tenure of three years or such extension thereof as he might have been granted or resigned, to air his views publicly. He has, therefore, set an incorrect example and acted in a manner inconsistent with the time-honoured code of conduct and customs of the services in countries having constitutional governments, which have taken firm action against such impropriety of conduct irrespective of rank, high situation and distinguished record of service to the nation. **EXAMPLES**—President Truman sacking General of the Army MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the UN Forces and an outstanding Allied War Hero of World War II, and here in Bangladesh the Government dismissing Lieut Colonel M. Ziauddin, Bir Uttom, acting Brigade Commander, who had a very distinguished war record in gallantry and outstanding ability in command in battle and with proven loyalty to the nation.

SECONDLY, I shall discuss a few basic matters relating to the organisation and conduct of defence of an independent nation :

A BASIS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The defence of an independent country is based on four pillars discussed below :-

The People : On the nation's will to remain free and to stake its all—life and property—to defend its independence and territorial integrity. This is developed on the basis of a political system which provides socioeconomic measures enabling people to live happily and free from want and duress and on preparing—training and equipping—the people to defend the country.

Foreign Policy : Pursuit of a foreign policy providing for

elimination of tension and fostering international relations of a nature in which other countries of the world feel they have a positive interest, if not as take, in the independence and territorial integrity of the country.

(3) Armed Strength Development of the armed strength of the country to defend itself—its air space, land frontiers and maritime sovereignty—is primarily dependent on its national resources which will influence a decision whether its defence should be based on standing regular forces or on non-regular people's forces (which are not standing, regular forces but are periodically trained in an organised manner and kept in a reasonable state of readiness, backed by readily available stockpiles and logistic support, to take the field in the event of an aggression) or standing regular forces of a size and complexion which is sustainable within the national resources, backed by large non-regular people's forces.

Industrial Backing : The development of the capability to back one's defence effort with one's own industrial production at least to meet vital requirements that the nation does not have to face the perilous situation of its vital supplies being cut off. It is an essential basis of a nation's defence. This, however, requires very careful and thoughtful economic and industrial planning, to obviate the locking up of a nation's resources on enterprises which cannot pay back at least a substantial proportion (if not most) of its cost of operation through the concurrent production of goods commercially marketable.

Formulation of Defence Policy : From the above announcement of the quadruple basis of National Defence, it will be appreciated that the formu-

lation of a nation's Defence Policy calls for very careful evaluation, pre-thought and co-ordination at the highest national level—political level. It is not a matter of pure military technique which could be formulated by military leaders. It has, therefore, been rightly accepted throughout the world that problems of defence are so very complicated today, with diverse politico-economic ramifications and often conflicting requirements, that they cannot be left to the professionals.

C. Higher Direction of Defence Efforts.

Subject to conformity with the Defence Policy directive issued by the political level, examination and formulation of detailed measures to implement the national defence policy vest in the Ministry of Defence and the service headquarters, acting in close concert with each other and with other national authorities and agencies, to obviate duplication of effort and waste. The co-ordination being done by the Ministry of Defence. In a small and poor country like Bangladesh integration of effort not only amongst the defence services but also amongst all national agencies to effect the utmost economy and to obviate multiplication of effort and resultant waste, is of paramount national importance. As such, the higher direction of defence effort, in peace and even in war, must vest in the national Political level. The Planning Commission has to have an overall co-ordinating role. The mechanism for the smooth and efficient functioning of the system discussed above, have been evolved and worked out, nationally and internationally, throughout the world. These will be found reflected in the regulations of the Defence Services of the respective countries and not in the nation's constitution. Indeed

no separate constitutional provisions are necessary as the constitution empowers the government to issue such regulation which come within the term of 'law', that is to say, have the effect of 'law'.

Thirdly, I shall before the nation my considered views on these points raised in Lieut General Ershad's press statement, and reported in the Bengali weekly Bichitra of the 4th December 1981, which are not already covered by the preceding para-

of my statements:

A. Role of the Army (for that matter that of the Defence Services).

The concept of keeping the defence services above politics is 'a colonial and western concept'. This is not correct. In fact it was in the colonial system that the senior Defence Commander and defence forces had a political role. In British India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, who commanded all the three services, was the Defence Mem-

ber of the Viceroy's Executive Council. That the practice of keeping the regular forces above politics and under civilian political control is not merely a Western concept would be borne out by the practice in the communist countries where they are under rigid civilian party leaders' control. To quote Chairman Mao TSE-tung, 'It is the party which must control the gun and not the gun which should control the party'.

[4 Jan 82 pp 2, 3]

[Text]

2. Our Armed Forces fought side by side with the people and liberated the country and thereby they developed close relations with the people and are people's armed forces and must not be treated as a service not kept away from the socio-economic problems of the country. We shall have shun Western concepts of role of armed forces and build up our defence integrating the dual roles of productive nation-building and defence.

The facts are as follows. In the Liberation War, total of 25,000 Bengali regulars of the three defence services including the Bengali of the former EPR (now BDR), of whom many (including most officers) have since been wasted out, either through retirement or release from the service or through the hangman's noose, fought along with the Police, the Asas, the Mujahids and over a hundred thousand (not counting those civilians who formed bases, intelligence cells and provided courier services in the countryside) civilian freedom fighters of the guerilla force, called the 'Gono Bahini', who together with the regulars 'Niyomit Bahini' constituted the 'Mukil Bahini'. Sho-

uld the BDR and the Police then be similarly integrated and incorporated in the policy-making structure and not kept above politics, shouldn't the civilian freedom fighter, constituting the largest component of the Liberation Forces, then be given due share in the policy-making structure, affecting the nation's future?

It is not merely a Western concept to keep the regular defence services above politics as would be substantiated by the practice in Malaysia and India, both Asiatic democratic countries with well-disciplined and efficient armed forces who have been performing their role of defending the territorial integrity of their country and also parrying out their subsidiary role of assisting the civil administration, acting in what is official parlance is called in Aid of Civil Power, whenever called up on by the government to do so, ~~in the event of a natural calamity, epidemic, or a law and order situation, or threat to the normal civic or economic life, exhibiting unreserved loyalty to the government~~ manned by civilians and institutions established by the constitution (also manned by civilians), with-

out ever getting involved in politics or directly or indirectly working for the political party in power. That is why the defence services are held in high esteem in those countries in which democracy and national will developed without ever being threatened by military involvement in politics. In contrast, military involvement in politics brought about the break-up of Pakistan.

I must also point out that the role of the defence services in the national (Political, to be precise) structure of a country depends on the social political system of that country. In a democracy, which necessarily means a multi-party system, the regular defence services must be kept out of involvement in politics and political activities. Otherwise it will spell instability, doom and disaster. To those who believe and operate a one-party system with a highly regimented national life as envisaged in the BAKSAL concept, the participation of the regular defence services, as indeed of the civil and police services and other government servants would be consistent with the system. It will be recalled that the Chief of Staff of the three Defence Services. The

DG, BDR. and the IG of police, were all members of Central Committee of the BAKSAL in 1975, having been inducted into that political party.

3. 'Our military forces are indeed a skilled, disciplined and best component of our dedicated and well-organized national strength. In a poor country like ours it is possible to utilise our excellent forces, apart from the defence of the country, on productive and nation-building projects.

There can be no difference of opinion about it. The employment of the regular defence forces on productive and nation-building projects, without adversely affecting their professional training to defend the country, has been consistently advocated by me and as the nation is aware, this is explicitly mentioned in the defence policy of the Jatiyo Jannata Party and also in my Election Manifesto at the Presidential Election of 1981. I must, however, point out that this does not necessitate the involvement of the regular army, or for that matter the regular forces, in politics nor their inclusion in the power structure of the state.

4. "I consider that we do not have adequate financial resources. This resource constraint has created severe limitations on the build up of our firepower. The only way to overcome this limitation is to employ our vast manpower resources effectively in place of firepower. Therefore, to build up a strong army capable of defending our land frontiers we need hundreds of thousands of well-trained soldiers. How long shall we train them? Quite a few years! What shall we do with them after their training? Keep them sitting in barracks? No, we shall not do that, we shall then be able to employ them effectively on

nation-building projects. After training, they serve some years in the army, thereafter they are employed in civilian responsibilities or employments. In this way, in a few years we shall have available adequate number of people capable of manning national defence in a modern war in all walks of life. Thereby we shall be capable of building up our overall defence effort in times of need without impairing our economic development. The petty talks about military personnel taking over civilian jobs is thus utter nonsense, because according to the envisaged concept of national military forces, most able-bodied men will be trained as soldiers, there will be no difference between the civilian and the military—there would hardly be any difference.

We have to get our thoughts clear.

The relevant facts and connected considerations are as follows: We are one of the poorest nations in the world. Therefore, we must reduce to the inescapable minimum, if not totally eliminate, all unproductive expenditure, rigidly enforce financial discipline and ensure all wasteful expenditure, including duplication or multiplication of effort, is scrupulously avoided. In this context we must understand that replacement of firepower with increased manpower in the regular army will be more expensive as the pay and cost of maintaining men with weapons, ammunition and equipment, clothing rations etc and expenditure on their gratuity and pensions on release and retirement, would be quite considerable. Besides, disparity in firepower in relation to an aggressing force would be disastrous. Nevertheless, the availability of vast manpower resources in Bangladesh is a cogent

consideration in all our planning—defence, economy and industries. The considerations discussed above lend strong support to a concept of defence which is based on well-trained, well-equipped, well-led and, consequently, well-disciplined regular forces capable of meeting a surprise attack, backed by vast non-regular people's forces, who are periodically trained on an organised schedule and maintained in a state of readiness which would enable their instant or reasonably speedy activation to take the field to defend the country against an aggression. The build-up of such forces would have to be phased, to keep it within the nation's resources. Such people's forces would, of course, be drawn from able-bodied men and women who in peace time would be pursuing their civilian vocations which would not entail any extra burden on the national exchequer. Such non-regular people's forces would include officers. Civilian officers and technical and managerial cadres of the trade could, if trained, provide an effective officer cadre, particularly in function analogous to their normal vocations. In addition, carefully selected potential officers from amongst the rank and file of the people's forces would provide a further source of officers. In this concept the problem of rehabilitation in civil life of those leaving the service would be restricted to regular servicemen whose annual wastage would not be beyond the power of absorption of the national economic structure, particularly if the country's resources are carefully channelised into productive projects on a well planned basis. It would not also raise any question of displacement of civilians.

I may add for the information of the nation, that in pursuance of the policy directive

on post-liberation defence planning, approved by the Bangladesh Cabinet in January 1972, I had submitted to the Government, as Commander-in-Chief of the Bangladesh Armed Forces, a blueprint for the defence of the country on the basis of the concept discussed earlier in which standing regular forces were extremely compact and hard hitting and backed on the ground, by massive non-regular people's forces. Unfortunately, after the 7th April 1972, I was totally dis-associated from matter connected with defence and the blue-print for defence of Bangladesh was shelved. In September 1973, after I took over as Defence Adviser of the Government, this blue-print together with the governing Cabinet directive was retrieved and action on it resumed. Subsequently the Government, of which the de facto head was then Major General Ziaur Rahman, abandoned it and pursued a policy not dissimilar to that of Pakistan, which is costly in more than one sense.

5. The Armed Forces of Bangladesh are in favour of democratic and constitutional process. It need hardly be mentioned that the gallant and patriotic army has upheld their glorious TRADITION under the most trying conditions. It will be difficult for any future adventurer to defy the example they have set in not intervening in the constitutional process of the country.

The Bengali regulars of the Armed Forces, who were built up over two decades under the most trying conditions, defying handicaps imposed on them by malignant efforts of the Pakistani authorities to disable their growth and even to break them up, grew up as the flag bearers of Bengali nationalism.

We had given our all to instil in them the highest traditions of

the regular forces of the most developed democracy—the British forces in their own country—whose regulars love their country and countrymen and serve with unflinching loyalty to the government manned by civilians and institutions established under constitutional process. What more, traditions in which relations between officers and men are close-based on bonds of comradeship, mutual loyalty, trust and confidence. Indeed, the manifestation of these traditions, by Bengali regulars had endeared them amongst our civil population who always took pride in them and their achievements beating the Pakistanis whilst in service in Pakistan, in every sphere including process in battle in defending Pakistan in 1965 always upholding their distinctive cultural and national identity. These laboriously developed traditions were exhibited in the highest form when the Bengali regulars too the field and fought for the liberation of their motherland and to save their countrymen and women, their mothers and sisters and their fathers—from genocide, rape, arson and inhuman brutalities in 1971. Inured with these glorious traditions, built up at great cost and sacrifice, the Bengali regulars set an example when the nation faced a perilous situation at the end of May last year.

Over the last three decades they have been the pride of the Bengali nation and, indeed they have been the price of my life.

I, therefore, agree with the statement of Lieut General Ershad, quoted as the heading of this sub-para. But would add: It is the odd ambitious and short-sighted senior who misleads others to take to adventure in a bid to seize power

taking advantage of the weaknesses of those in power.

b) 'Politico Military Problem'

Correctly, the expression 'Politico military Problem' means a nation's defence problem; due to its political and economic ramifications of a complex and wide nature, extending to the country's foreign policy and international relations, as brought out in my discussion of the Basis of National Defence, Formulation of Defence Policy and Higher Direction of Defence Effort, earlier in this statement.

Lt. General Ershad has, however construed (may I say misconstrued) the expression 'Politico-Military Problem' to mean the army's active interest in such matters as, to quote Lt. General Ershad, the government waging a war against corruption which extends to involvement in politics. As such it cannot be acceptable in a country which believes in democracy and striving to establish it. Whilst a regular soldier sailor or airman, of any rank, has a right as a citizen to exercise right of franchise to vote against a government he considers has failed, and even to convey, through service channels, specific complaints of corruption or maladministration which were required to be pursued by Commanding Officers with appropriate civil authorities assisted by the Armed Services Boards. Besides, conveying to the government serious matters affecting life and happiness of our people, through service and Force Intelligence Reports (which have an appropriately wide circulation almost the members of the government in addition to the Head of the Government and the Head of the State), in any independent and democratic

country, services do not actively involve themselves in matters affecting socio-economic policies of the government or the administration of the country.

Should any serving officer or serviceman feel he has the acumen or experience or ability to give the country a lead or improve the quality of the country's government. His correct course is to retire or take release (if on short term engagement) or resign and join politics to serve the country, setting a correct example and not set a bad example by trying to indulging

in politics in uniform.

I shall welcome Lieut. General Ershad or for that matter any other officer or serviceman desirous of giving the country a lead, in my party the Jatiyo Janata Party if he declares allegiance to the party's constitution, socio-economic and political manifesto and code of discipline, after retirement or resignation but not in uniform and not while in service.

Pakistan was destroyed by uniformed politicians. We must learn from it and not let Bangladesh be so destroyed.

CSO: 4220/7654

SATTAR SPEAKS ON ISLAMIC COUNCIL ANNIVERSARY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] President Abdus Sattar said in Dacca on Sunday that it was our sacred constitutional responsibility to work for increased cooperation and further strengthening of bilateral relations with countries of the Muslim world, reports BSS.

Addressing as chief guest a function held to mark the first founding anniversary of the World Islamic Council (WIC) at a local hotel President Sattar said Bangladesh is a Muslim majority country and it is natural that it will always stand by the Muslim world in moments of happiness and sorrow.

He said forging closer relations with the Muslim world, because of our religious and cultural heritage does not necessarily mean that Bangladesh will not have friendly and good neighbourly ties with other countries. Bangladesh is always eager to establish good relations with its neighbours and believes that all its neighbours will reciprocate the friendly gesture.

Attended by Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman members of the Council of Ministers diplomats and chiefs of three services, the function was also addressed by the President of WIC, Mr Mahbubur Rahman.

President Sattar said Bangladesh, as a member of the Islamic Conference, will continue to work together with other Muslim countries and added. "We shall maintain solidarity with the 'Muslimummah' to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country and also for the peace, progress and prosperity of all people of the world."

Referring to the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq the President said, the greatest question today facing the Third World is that of self-preservation.

President Sattar appealed to the brotherly Iran and Iraq to stop their "senseless war" immediately and said the war would not only destroy the two countries, but also destroy the unity of the Muslim nations.

President Sattar described the problems of Palestine and Afghanistan as grave which have threatened world peace.

He said the latest Israeli policy about the Golan Heights is a great challenge to the Muslim world and that we should unitedly face this challenge at any cost.

President Sattar recalled the contribution of late President Ziaur Rahman toward the unity of the Muslim world and lauded the role of World Islamic Council saying that late Zia had high hopes about the usefulness of this organisation.

The President also lauded the performance of WIC in taking effective steps to projecting Bangladesh's point of view about the problems facing the Muslim world at home and abroad through publications and wished it greater success.

Outlining the activities of the organisation, Mr Mahbubur Rahman said the aim of WIC was to promote Islamic solidarity and brotherhood and help forge closer relations among the Islamic countries. He said by its publications the WIC was keeping the world posted with the happenings and developments in the Muslim countries and also projecting their individual viewpoints to narrow down the communication gap among them.

Mr Rahman also told the meeting about the WIC's plan to hold an international Islamic conference with the participation of all Muslim countries, WIC and PLO sometime this year.

CSO: 4220/7653

NEGOTIATIONS FOR IDA AID POSSIBLE IN MARCH

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Jan 82 p 16

[Text] Chittagong, Jan 3--The Bangladesh Government and International Development Agency (IDA) are likely to enter into negotiation sometime in March next for a loan of Taka '14 crore for Chittagong Port Authority development projects.

According to a highly placed official source the IDA an affiliated body of the World Bank will probably disburse the loan immediately after its board of directors meeting in June next.

Meanwhile several IDA teams visited Bangladesh to discuss the terms and condition of the loan with the government. A two-member team of IDA was in Bangladesh two weeks ago to discuss about this loan. The preliminary discussions between Bangladesh Government and IDA are understood to have completed.

The loan will be divided for financing of seven development projects of the Chittagong Port Authority. Of the total Taka 114 crore loan Taka 38 crore earmarked for procurement of cargo handling equipment Taka 31 crore for construction of two multi-purpose jetties Taka 26.22 crore for back up facilities of container ship Taka 9.88 crore for development of interim container berthing facilities Taka 2.85 crore for maintenance facilities of ships and Taka 1.52 crore for training institutions and Taka 20 lakh for technical assistance facilities. The government has approved all these projects for modernisation of Chittagong Port.

CSO: 4220/7653

TROUBLES IN BANGLADESH NATIONALIST PARTY ALLEGED

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Kazi Montu: "Conduct of 3 Former Ministers Being Probed"]

[Text] Bureau of Anti-corruption has been conducting probe into allegations of corruption against a former Deputy Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister and a State Minister who were recently dropped from the Cabinet by President Abdus Sattar.

The investigation was ordered by the President immediate after the post-election reconstitution of the Cabinet.

It is learnt that the officers of Anti-corruption Bureau had in the meantime collected various files and papers relating to the performances of these Ministers.

Meanwhile, these former ministers have cast their lot with the dissidents of the ruling BNP. They also organized a grand reception for BNP Secretary General Dr Badruddoza Choudhury on December 27 upon his return from the UNO to win him over.

The party has seen some important developments in last two days. According to a competent source, the party it is learnt is likely to announce soon that it has no connection with the Sechhasebak Sangathan led by Kazi Siraj.

The source discloses that the Standing Committee of BNP will meet soon to review the activities of the body which have come under severe criticism from within the party.

The Sechhasebak Sangathan had a meeting yesterday attended by its central and district leaders.

BNP Secretary General B. Choudhury, Joint Secretary Generals Ferdous Qureshi and Advocate Julmat Ali and Civil Aviation and Telephone Minister Mayeedul Islam were also present there.

Interestingly, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman who is learnt to be the chief patron of the organization was conspicuous by his absence.

A leader of the body told NEW NATION that Dr B. Chowdhury expressed his displeasure with the organization at the meeting.

According to a highly-placed source in the party, a three-member committee may be constituted to find out persons who carried campaigns of vilifications against the Secretary General of the party.

Indications have it that the fate of Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman is now hanging in balance. Different dissident groups of the party have combined to inflict a final blow to him.

On the other hand, the Secretary General of the party, B. Choudhury appears to have recuperated his strength and emerged as a close lieutenant of the President. He is also being backed by the BNP dissidents.

President Sattar has begun meeting with the MPs of his party in batches. He invited 45 MPs yesterday at Bangabhaban.

One MP who was included in this batch said that the President is trying to read the mind of the MPs through exchange of views with them.

Extra-Political Quarter

It is gathered that the top brass of a certain extra-political quarter held a series of talks with the leaders of dissident groups on the important issues facing the Government now.

It is believed in the ruling party as well as in the Government that many significant developments may take place in the next few days.

CSO: 4220/7648

SATTAR SAID TO ADMIT INFIGHTING IN BNP

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 25 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Abdus Sattar who is also acting Chairman of ruling Party yesterday indirectly admitted troubles within BNP when he expressed determination "it would in no way be allowed to be divided."

"As human being we may commit mistake but we are ready to correct it if anybody points out in time," he told the members of the party and its front organisations.

It may be mentioned that the formation of 42-member cabinet including some controversial figures by the President last month came under severe criticism from within and without the party.

President Sattar was speaking at a reception given in his honour and the members of the cabinet by Jatiyyotabadi Zubo Dal, the youth front of BNP at old Ganabhadan.

The reception was also addressed by Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, acting Secretary General of the BNP Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed, President of Zubo Dal Abul Kasem and Zubo Dal Secretary General Saifur Rahman.

However, Vice President Dr M. N. Huda, members of the rebel group of the BNP and former ministers were absent at the reception although Dr Huda was scheduled to be present on the occasion.

Renew Pledge

President Sattar called upon the members of the BNP and the front organisations to renew their pledge to sustain the process of democracy and implement the 19 point programmes initiated by late President Ziaur Rahman.

He said the late President never wanted a handful of wealthy persons at the cost of the misery of millions in the country, "this trend must be stopped" the President asserted.

Shah Aziz

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman called for preservation of the unity of the partymen and character of the BNP.

He called upon the members of the BNP to act as "whip" and take a fresh vow not to be deviated from the ideals of late President Ziaur Rahman even for a moment.

The Prime Minister said the late President had left behind a political philosophy, guidelines and an awareness for the movement of self-reliance for the masses.

Mr Jamaluddin Ahmed said "we have total loyalty to the newly elected President" and added that all members of the BNP should pledge to go by every word of the party manifesto in letter and spirit.

Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury told the function that the movement of 1971 had not ended. He said it would continue until a happy and prosperous Bangladesh was achieved.

Mr Abul Kasem expressed determination that each worker of Jatiyotabadi Zubo Dal would act as "sentinel" and make any sacrifice to implement the ideals of late President Ziaur Rahman.

CSO: 4220/7643

SATTAR, CHOWDHURY ADDRESS BNP YOUTH, STUDENTS

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 2 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Sattar yesterday threatened tough measures against indisciplined BNP-men and those in his administration.

In a brief but strongly worded speech at a function held to mark the third anniversary of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal President Sattar, who is also Acting Chairman of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) said he would quit the presidency if he was unable to implement the 19-point programme of the party.

The President's remarks came in the midst of strong reports that there was sharp split in the party--which was affecting its front organisations as well.

Party Secretary General Dr Badruddoza Chowdhury, who returned last week after six-weeks' sojourn to the United Nations made frontal attack on what he called anti-liberation forces in Sattar's Cabinet.

Amidst cheers and slogans President Sattar said, in coming days he was going to be as tough as anyone could imagine against the culprits inside the party. He said although he won the election with massive mandate from the people he would not hesitate to quit the presidency if his election promises were not fulfilled.

President Sattar admitted that there was go-slow trend in his Administration regarding implementation of the party's 19-point programme. He however assured the cheering youngsters that he had already issued instructions to the Council of Ministers to gear up their vigil and ensure implementation of the party programme.

He asked the BNP-men and members of its front organisations to lend him their support in correcting the situation inside the party and the administration. He said, democratic process must be preserved at all cost. We should remain prepared to make sacrifices for it, he added.

As the president was making his hard-hitting speech small groups placed in vantage points at the venue of the meeting raised slogans against anti-liberation elements inside the party and the administration.

Dr Badruddoza Chowdhury in the sharpest ever attack on the rightists inside the party he said anti-liberation elements must be removed from the cabinet and the

administration. He said, "antiliberation elements may be pardoned but the killers cannot be included in running the state." He wished these elements be removed from the party as well.

He demanded of the President to make public the enquiry report of the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman. He also asked the President to set up probe body into recent attempts to assassinate his character particularly when he was abroad in the recent past.

While pleading for removal of misunderstanding in the party at various levels he, however, hoped the President would consult the organisation in case he decided to appoint nonpartymen in his administration.

The appointment of non-BNP man Dr M.N. Huda as country's Vice-president had come under heavy fire from various quarters in the party.

Presided over by Mr Golam Sarwar Milan, President of JDC, the function was also addressed by Youth Development Minister and chief of Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Jubo Dal, Mr Abul Kashem, Public Works and Urban Development Minister Mr Abul Hasnat, BNP students affairs secretary Dr Musharaf Hossain and Mr Kashem Chowdhury, General Secretary of JCD.

CSO: 4220/7650

TRIAL OF CIVILIANS LINKED TO ASSASSINATION URGED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Secretary General of BNP, Dr A.Q.M. Badruddoza Chowdhury, on Thursday strongly demanded the trial of all civilians involved in the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman at Chittagong on May 30 last, reports BSS.

Dr Chowdhury said that character assassination, black mailing and conspiracy were going on within the BNP.

The BNP leader was inaugurating an extended meeting of the central committee of the Party's volunteer corps Jatiyatabadi Sechha Shebak Sangathan at Old Banibhaban, a press release at the Sangathan said.

Dr Chowdhury demanded public trial of all civilians including the civilian officials involved in the killing of President Zia.

He also called for making the report of the judicial committee set up earlier to investigate into the assassination of the President.

Dr Chowdhury called for upholding the politics of balance which President Zia had introduced.

The politics of balance, he said, was the need of the day instead of raising the question of razakar and freedom fighters which would confuse the people.

Dr Chowdhury said the razakars were hated in the country and added those who were opposed to independence also had distorted thinking.

The BNP leader said that Shaheed Ziaur Rahman had formed the Party (BNP) with those who loved the country and were dedicated to upholding the independence and sovereignty of the nation, with Bangladeshi nationalism as the basis.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr A.K.M. Maydul Islam Minister for Posts Telecommunications, Civil Aviation and Tourism and party leaders Mr Julmat Ali Khan, Mr Harunur Rashid, Mr Rafiqul Islam, and Sheikh Shaukat Hussain Nilu while President of the Sangathan Kazi Seraj, presided.

CSO: 4220/7647

FREEDOM FIGHTER SCORES DIVISIVE MANEUVERS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 28 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Kazi Siraj, president, Bangladesh Jatiyatabadi Sechhasebak Sangathan said on Sunday, the members of his organisation were disturbed to observe that the "so-called razakar-muktijoddha" controversy raised before the tragic assassination of President Ziaur Rahman to divide the nation, and to create congenial political atmosphere for the enemies, had penetrated the party founded by the late President.

He said that as freedom fighters, the members of his organisation would nurture and uphold the spirit of the war of independence of 1971, but at the same time they were opposed to any evil design to divide the nation.

Kazi Siraj was addressing the first conference of the Syampur Union unit of the sangathan as the chief guest.

He said that the sangathan was pledgebound to implement the ideals of Shaheed Ziaur Rahman. Interested quarters were hatching various conspiracies against the sangathan ever since the assassination of President Zia which were continuing even now, he said.

Kazi Siraj said that misgivings were being spread about the sangathan especially after it became vocal in its demand for trial and punishment of the civilians connected with the assassination of President Zia. The quarters were also spreading rumours that the sangathan took the side of the razakars.

The Sechhasebak Sangathan President said that the members of the organisation failed to understand how the demand for trial and punishment of the civilians connected with the assassination of President Zia could be related to the razakars defeated in 1971.

Mr Siraj said that late President Ziaur Rahman had established BNP by taking like-minded people from different political streams in the interests of the people for national unity.

He said that the members of the sangathan felt that those who failed to grab power due to the brave role of the people and the patriotic army after the assassination of President Zia were conspiring to create schism within the party in the name of movement. They were opposed to national independence and state sovereignty, he said. Presided over by the Mohammad Abdul Quddus, the conference was also addressed by Messrs Delwar Hossain Jinnah Rafiq Sikdar, and Sarifuddin Ahmed among others, said a Press release.

CSO: 4220/7646

STUDY OF SOUTH ASIAN CUSTOMS UNION SUMMARIZED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Formation of a South Asian Customs Union comprising Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, would enable all countries of the region--big or small--to reap the advantages of market enlargement in the long run.

The market enlargement will permit the efficient establishment of new capacity in manufacturing industries, especially those with characteristically large-sized plants, having considerable economies of the scale. Economically, there will also be the efficiency inducing effects of the competition generated by a wider regional market.

These are some of the findings of a feasibility study on a South Asian customs union, initiated by the External Resources Division (ERD) of the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with the Ford Foundation. The research report has been prepared jointly by Dr M. Akhlaqur Rahman of Jahangirnagar University and Dr Ayubur Rahman Bhuiya and Dr Sadrel Reza of Dacca University.

Static & Dynamic

The study indicates that the static trade effects of the union will be rather small and will not, by themselves provide any sound rationale for the immediate formation of a customs union in the area. However, when the dynamic, long run advantages of economic growth derived from agreed specialization and enlarged size of the market are taken into account, the case for such an integration scheme brightens up the report said.

The authors, however, pointed out that for the scheme to be successful and effective some policy interventions, particularly to safeguard the interests of the small members, will be necessary.

Supply Side

The report pointed out 'the enlargement of market has implications for the supply side as well, since it may directly or indirectly improve the region's resource supply position. For instance, in a regional market, industrialisation will very likely be attempted on the basis of agreed specialisation and coordination of industrial activities, which will prevent parallel development of similar industries in each country of the region and thus prevent waste of scarce investible resources.'

Difficult

The report said that any attempt at regional economic integration in South Asia was bound to prove an extremely difficult task for a number of political and economic reasons. Politically, it pointed out, there is some 'deep-rooted mistrust and antagonism between some members of the region, which makes the prospects of economic cooperation rather remote.'

In the economic side also there are a number of complicated problems which need to be sorted out before any integration scheme can be effectively launched, it pointed out. 'Conflicts may thus arise on the question of fixing a Common External Tariff (CET) in formulating a common commercial policy with regard to import of certain essential consumer goods and also on account of intra-regional trade imbalance' it said.

The authors further pointed out that the most serious problem to be encountered in the process was the possible danger of uneven distribution of costs and benefits of such a scheme due mainly to the disparity in location of the new integration industries between the various countries.

'There indeed is a threat of concentration of economic activities and power in the region--arising from the gigantic size of one country--India' in comparison with the small ones, they added.

CSO: 4220/7651

GOVERNMENT MONITORS PRICES, GOODS AVAILABILITY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is keeping under constant review the situation arising out of 'artificial raising' of prices of essential imported goods reports BSS.

An official handout issued on Saturday said all possible steps will be taken to ensure steady flow of goods in the market through import mechanism. It said in addition to what had been allocated earlier foreign exchange is also being released for maintaining the import programme to ensure a steady flow of consumer goods in the market.

The handout said, it has come to notice of the Government that some unscrupulous traders are trying to cause suffering to the common people by artificially raising the price of imported goods particularly consumer items.

During the current financial year considerable amount of foreign exchange has been released for import of goods through commodity assistance and Wage Earners Schemes. Goods are also imported in good quantity through barter mechanism. Sizeable amount of cash foreign exchange has been released to keep up a balanced import programme.

CSO: 4220/7645

'ALARMING' RISE IN TRADE DEFICIT PREDICTED

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jaglul Alam]

[Text] Unsatisfactory performance in export trade during the first quarter of the current fiscal year has brought sufficient reasons to apprehend that in 1981-82 the country's balance of payments deficit will rise to 2350 crore taka.

Total export receipts during the period amounted to 263 23 crore taka, while on the basis of the export target of 1500 crore taka set for the year the proportional target for the first quarter was 375 crore taka. Thus there is a shortfall of 111 77 crore taka.

If the trend continues during the remaining nine months, actual export earning in 1981-82 will face a shortfall of about 450 crore taka.

It may be recalled that during 1980-81 actual export earning amounted to 1151 crore taka as against the target of 1500 crore taka accounting for a shortfall of 349 crore taka or 23.27 percent.

On the other hand the present trend shows that the import bill after the end of the present fiscal year will reach 4900 crore taka exceeding the target of 3000 crore taka by 1900 crore taka.

During fiscal 1980-81 the country incurred a trade-gap of about 2763.50 crore taka as it imported commodities worth 4014.40 crore taka and exported goods amounting to 1250.90 crore taka.

The total picture reveals that after the end of the current fiscal the country's deficit in terms of international trade will be more than 11830 crore taka since 1973-74.

The shortfalls in the earnings of the different sectors as a result of the export performance during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were in jute 61 percent, jute goods six percent, tea 28 percent, and leather 20 percent.

During the first quarter earnings from leather amounted to only 24 crore taka as against the target of 30 crore taka. Inadequate credit facilities, nonavailability of shipping space and power shortage mainly accounted for such poor performance.

Earning from raw jute during September last year decreased by 63.66 percent to 540 crore taka from 14.86 crore taka in September 1980.

During the same period earnings from tea decreased by 53.85 percent to 4.73 crore taka compared to 10.25 crore taka in the corresponding month of the last fiscal year.

It is learnt that the disconcerting feature in the export of both raw jute and jute goods is the adverse situation in the international market both in terms of contraction in demand and unfavorable price in addition to the competition with the same products of the neighboring country.

The recent compensatory scheme of the Government of India to give cash subsidy to the export of jute goods to the tune of five percent to 12.5 percent in accordance to their quality further aggravated the difficulties of exporting and marketing Bangladesh jute goods, it is learnt.

Total earnings from tea also continue to remain stagnant due to the continuation of export duty on tea at the rate of 25 poisha per pound and lack of regular shipping services which have been affecting the competitiveness of the Bangladesh tea.

Business circles point out that the Government of India recently withdrew the excise duty from tea export to make Indian tea more competitive on the international markets.

Devaluation

In the wake of the deteriorating situation in terms of international trade the taka has once again been devalued by 2.43 percent.

According to a Bangladesh Bank circular spot selling rate of the pound was refixed at 38.0568 taka last week as against 37.1545 taka the previous day.

With this the Bangladesh currency stands devalued to the extent on nearly 19 percent since February 1981.

The spot selling rate of the dollar was also refixed at 20.1512 taka as against 19.6793 taka the previous day.

CSO: 4220/7655

'DRASTIC' CUT IN SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN REPORTED

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Hassan Abul Quasem]

[Text] The size of the Second Five-Year Plan (1980-85) has been slashed down to Tk. 18 thousand crore.

The original Tk. 25,595-crore plan announced in May 1980 with much fanfare has evidently hit insuperable financial rocks.

The revised plan envisages foreign assistance of Tk. 10 thousand crore as against the original expectation of Tk. 13,880 crore.

The outlay of Tk. 5,470 crore in the private sector has not, however, been disturbed. All the cuts were in the public sector.

The President at a high level meeting directed the Planning Commission to recast the plan within the availability of resources. The final design of the plan is likely to be placed before the cabinet next week for approval.

Out of this total plan size, about Tk 10,000 crore would be in the form of external resources and the rest would be provided from mobilisation.

The plan will also provide a public sector development outlay of about Tk 13,000 crore and the remaining 5000 and odd crores will go to the private sector. The public sector outlay has been thoroughly recast while the private sector allocation remains constant after the finalisation.

Although there is a difference of opinion as to the right size of the plan, the availability of the resources during the past two years would suggest that any development plan exceeding Tk 10,000 crore in the public sector would be an ambitious one. The rate and structure of the gross domestic product (GDP) growth is being envisaged at 5.6 per cent per annum as against the previous 7.2 percent.

The sectoral allocation of agriculture has been increased from 32 percent to 35 percent while the industries sector now gets 15 per cent as against 18 per cent.

Production target of food, cotton yarn, cloth has been reduced while the fertilizer production target remains put at the previous position.

The new target of food production is 17.5 million tons as against the previous 20 million tons. Target of cotton yarn and cotton production has been set at 198 million pounds and 110 million yards respectively.

Although government had earlier decided to finalise the plan by last September, inclement aid condition has forced it to stall its own schedules.

CSO: 4220/7648

USSR GRANTS \$75 MILLION FOR POWER PLANT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Bangladesh Power Development Board (PDB) will receive Soviet economic aid worth 74 million US dollars (about Taka 148 crore) for the construction of the third stage of Ghorasal Thermal Power Station, says BSS.

An accord to this effect was signed recently in Moscow between the Board and the Soviet organization Technopromexport, a Press release of the USSR Press Information Department said on Monday.

Under the agreement, Technopromexport will supply all equipment and materials necessary to complete the project of 210 megawatt unit of the third stage in the plant. The project is scheduled to be completed by the middle of 1987 the Press release said. With the completion of the third stage the capacity of the Ghorasal Thermal Power Plant will rise to 530 megawatt.

Cooperation between the Soviet organization and the Board began in 1972 with the signing of an agreement between Bangladesh and USSR envisaging Soviet assistance to the country in the energy field. The first power unit of 55 megawatt was put into operation in Ghorasal Plant in 1974 and the second unit with equal capacity was installed in 1976.

Last year, the Power Board and Technopromexport signed agreement and contracts on execution of design work and supply of complete equipment for 210 megawatt capacity for the second stage of Ghorasal Thermal Power Plant.

The project is the biggest in the history of Soviet-Bangladesh economic cooperation, the Press release added.

CSO: 4220/7656

WORKERS FEDERATION FETES VISITING PRC TEAM

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr Jiang Yi leader of the Chinese Trade Union delegation, on Friday said that his country's working class people believed in the development of relations with trade unions of all countries particularly the Third World nations, reports BSS.

Speaking at a luncheon given in honour of the Chinese delegation by Bangladesh Workers' Federation in Dacca Mr Jiang said such relations should be built on the basis of the principles of equality and non-interference into others internal affairs.

The leader of the three-member Chinese delegation expressed the hope that the working class people of Bangladesh would be able to attain greater success in improving the standard of living while upholding national sovereignty and independence.

Mr Jiang who is the Secretary of the Secretariat of All China Federation of Trade Unions observed that it was duty of the working class people of all countries to guard against the expansionist forces and uphold the cause of peace as well as uphold the interests of the workers.

Earlier, welcoming the delegation, Mr Sirajul Hossain Khan, President of the Bangladesh Workers' Federation, stressed the need for creation of a joint trade union organisation among the Third World countries and suggested that initially some Asian countries could play pioneering role in this regard.

The luncheon was attended, among others, by Speaker Mirza Golan Hafiz, Mr Nazrul Islam Khan General Secretary of Jatiyatabadi Sramik Dal, Anwara Begum, Executive President of Bangl. Sramik Federation and Mr A.B.M. Golam Mostafa, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Industrial Welfare.

The three-member Chinese delegation had also visited the office of the Bangla Sramik Federation earlier in the morning.

CSO: 4220/7649

WINTER CROP DRIVE, FERTILIZER SHORTAGE REPORTED

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 2 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The government has launched an intensive winter and boro cultivation programme with its fertilizer godowns in the districts nearly empty.

Fertilizer stock with BADC stood at 1.20 lakh tons including those in transit and at the port sheds.

THE NEW NATION, however, learnt from reliable sources that stock at the district and subdivision godowns during the month was almost nil.

Reports reaching from mufassil areas said farmers were frantically looking for fertilizer, especially urea which is essential at the initial stage of cultivation. They are buying urea from hoarders at exorbitant prices ranging upto double the official rate.

Acute crisis of fertilizer is persisting particularly in the northern districts of Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bogra and Pabna where the farmers are worst sufferers.

Sale of fertilizer in November '81 which totalled 88,972 tons including 40,442 tons of urea, 33,971 tons of TSP, 6,155 tons of DAP, 7,957 tons of MP and 447 tons of other fertilisers suffered badly due to shortage of urea.

According to an official source, loss of production of fertilizer in Ghorasal factory on account of "mechanical trouble" is mainly responsible for the poor stock situation of urea. Only 12,430 tons of urea. Only 12,430 tons of urea were produced in this factory as against its target of 23,000 tons.

During the last six months, the Ghorasal fertilizer factory remained intermittently suspended for about 90-days almost half the period. It may be mentioned that yesterday and the day before also this factory, the average per day production capacity of which is 900 tons, did not operate.

Pressed hard by farmers and dealers for supply of fertilizer a number of district and subdivisional officials of BADC rushed to the headquarters in the capital at a time when it was long engaged in a costly and pompous union electioneering last week hampering normal office work. The officials were told of the poor stock of fertilizer.

Admitting the awful situation an official of BADC told this correspondent that stock position is likely to improve by the end of January with arrival of the fertilizer from abroad.

He said 64,500 tons are reaching the country immediately including 30 thousand tons under Saudi grant, 20 thousand tons under OPEC assistance and 14,500 tons under IFAD loan.

The official said failure of the fertilizer industry at home forced the country to import another four lakh tons to meet the requirement this year. This quantity now under pipeline will be imported under grants of IDA, Holland, ADB, IFAD, SAFCO, NORAD and CIDA. Besides, USAID and Japan have indicated the possibility of providing a good quantity of fertilizer to Bangladesh this year.

CSO: 4220/7650

BRIEFS

BNP ISSUES DENIAL--BNP has no connection with any bahini parashad or organisation in the name of Shahid President Ziaur Rahman according to a press release issued by Mr Alauddin Office Secretary of the party on Friday. The Press release said that the National Standing Committee of BNP which met on the day with its acting Chairman in the chair noted that some quarters have formed in the name of Shahid President Ziaur Rahman "Zia Biplobi Karmi Bahini, Biplobi Zia Bahini Biplobi Zia Parishad" etc. It directed all official and workers of BNP and its affiliated organisations to sever their connections with such organisations if they happen to be associated with any of them within one week through press releases in newspapers. Otherwise disciplinary actions will be taken against them, the press release added. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Dec 81 p 1]

AMBASSADOR TO UAE--Abu Dhabi, Jan 1 (BSS)--Bangladesh Ambassador to UAE Mr Mahmudul Huq presented his credentials to President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan at the Al-Mushrif Palace last Tuesday. After presentation of credentials Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan granted exclusive audience to the Bangladesh envoy for about half an hour. The UAE President and Bangladesh ambassador reviewed bilateral relations, international situation and regional issues of common concern. Among those who were present during the ceremony were Sheikh Sorour Bin Mohammad, Chamberlain of the Presidential Court, Mr Rashed Abdullah Al Nuaimi, State Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr Sayeed Al Darmaki, chief of protocol of the Presidential Court. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 2 Jan 82 p 2]

EXPORT DRIVE DIRECTIVE--The National Council for Export met at Bangabhaban yesterday morning with President Abdus Sattar in the chair, reports BSS. The meeting reviewed the export performance of jute, jute goods, tea, hides and skin, frozen food and other products during the first half of the current fiscal year and also considered the outlook of these exportables in the coming months. The Council directed the concerned agencies to gear up promotional efforts to maximise the country's export. The agencies have been asked to give top priority to these export items which have greater export potential. As regards export of jute, the Council directed for taking vigorous steps to reduce the overhead expenses and manufacturing cost and to devise appropriate fiscal measures to improve its competitiveness in the international market. The meeting was attended, among others, by the Vice President Dr M. N. Huda, concerned ministers and high officials. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 5 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 4220/7644

BRIEFS

U MYO AUNG ACCREDITED TO DENMARK--Rangoon, 31 Dec--The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has appointed U Myo Aung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the United Kingdom, concurrently as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Denmark.--NAB [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 31 Dec 81 p 8]

CSO: 4220/203

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN INDIA DETAILED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 18 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Prakash Chandra]

[Text] India is playing the role of an unwilling host to a feverish propaganda war between the United States and the Soviet Union as the prospects of Russian withdrawal from neighbouring Afghanistan grow dimmer every day. By sheer persistence, volume and expense, the Russians seems to be giving the US propaganda machine a run for its money.

Official reports estimate that an average of 10 tons of propaganda materials are flown into New Delhi every day from Moscow for distribution to major Indian cities. In addition, another 1,000 tons of the materials are brought into the country from Russia by sea every year.

Complaints against the flood of propaganda materials and the arrogance of Soviet and other Eastern bloc embassy personnel have been repeatedly aired by post official workers, but these have been ignored.

New Delhi itself is worried that the propaganda war might spill over into purely internal Indian affairs. As a demonstration of its concern over the direction of the propaganda campaign, the ministry of external affairs has reminded diplomatic missions that they have a duty to keep off internal affairs of their host country.

Advice to Missions

"Please don't publish any material which is likely to create ill-feelings against a third country with which India has friendly relations," the ministry told the foreign missions. Foreign embassies have also been requested to send the ministry samples of their propaganda materials such as journals and press statements. But as a senior ministry official said, "Very few replies to our circular have been received by us."

The Soviet Union is spending an unusually big amount for the effort. Sunday, a widely-circulated magazine, reported recently that the Russians spend in one month what the US spends for its propaganda campaign in one year.

And US expenditures are no pittance at all. Its embassy in New Delhi spends over 6 million dollars annually on publications, staff and cultural activities. But the Russians are tough competitors and in the sphere of propaganda money is no object. For instance, the Russians sell a bound volume of President Brezhnev's speeches for about 0.50 dollars.

The Soviet Embassy has a fleet of 300 cars, including Western-made limousines. Moscow watchers concede that notwithstanding the finesse of Western propaganda, particularly that of the US, the reach of Soviet propaganda in India is more "solid" and widespread than that of the West. The main target of the Soviet propaganda is the estimated 700 million Indians whose quality of life, the Russians claim, is also a Soviet concern. The general thrust of the "information campaign" is to project the image of Russia as a special friend of India, while stressing Moscow's efforts to maintain world peace.

Russia's print propaganda drive in India has amply complemented a similar offensive in the air lanes. Radio Moscow allots 123 hours a week of its programming to the Indian audience. The radio broadcasts are beamed in English and five Indian languages. The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) claims that it has some 30 million listeners in India, but the Soviets are happy with estimates that at least 10 million Indians tune in to Radio Moscow. Aside from official Soviet radio network, Moscow also beams propaganda materials to India through so-called "Peace and Progress" and Radio Tashkent. These broadcasts are almost round the clock.

The Soviet propaganda campaign is carefully targetted at the grassroots. But the more visible aspects of the Soviet propaganda campaign are in print media. The Soviet Information Centre, for instance, sends out half a dozen magazines, some of them real glossy stuff. One of the magazines, Soviet Land, a monthly, is printed in 13 Indian languages. Almost 300,000 kilograms of paper arrive in the country from Moscow every month for the Soviet publications. In 1979, more than half of Soviet Land was distributed in India. On the other hand, the American magazine Span has only about one-third of the Russian circulation.

Besides the broadcast and print media, the Russians also liberally sponsor trips to Russia by students, members of Parliament, journalists, lawyers and even newspaper vendors. "The Russians invite not only current power holders, but potential leaders and decisionmakers," an observer said. India sent 110 delegations to the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries in 1979. The Soviets returned the compliment by sending 140 goodwill missions, cultural groups and other assorted groups to India.

Soviet press officers in India are also frequent visitors to newspaper offices and are known for their gift-giving routine. Often a copy boy or a junior sub-editor, or a night shift newspaper employee is visited by junior Soviet diplomats, while Western diplomats are busy socializing in the cocktail circuit.

The hobnobbing by the Soviets with the "local newspaper boys" is apparently paying dividends for the Russian propaganda effort. One influential senior editor of a local language daily told the Sunday magazine recently that he feels "much more comfortable with the Russians. They are just like us."

Moscow is also taking advantage of Indian publishing houses as outlets for their propaganda materials. The People's Publishing House, for instance, has a network of 70 booksellers and agencies all over the country. These outlets sell children's books from Moscow, fiction, the latest Russian artwork, calendars and magazines.

Books Sale

In 1979, the Russians brought in 550 new titles of books and 1,400 old ones. Thousands of copies were sold in just a few days by agents of the Communist Party of India (CPI) at give-away prices. Classics like Tolstoy's books can be obtained for less than 1 dollar.

The Soviets also seem to be winning in another front in the feverish campaign to win the hearts and minds of the Indians. They have assisted in the organization of Indo-Soviet friendship societies which now have a combined membership of 200,000. A clandestine investigation by senior Indian officials showed that Moscow is funding these societies through its Indian Embassy.

The long arm of the Russian propaganda machine has reached beyond official channels. As an Indian commentator noted recently, the Soviet Union has front organizations such as the Helsinki-based World Peace Council and several progressive writers' associations patronized by the Soviet Embassy.

One senior Western diplomat wryly admitted: "Despite their efforts, powerful Western countries such as West Germany, the US and Britain are not half as successful in the propaganda field as the Soviets."--Courtesy Arab News

CSO: 4220/204

INDIA

MADRID RADIO INTERVIEWS GANDHI PRIOR TO ROYAL VISIT

LD211434 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0700 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The prime minister of India has made exclusive statements to our special correspondent in New Delhi, Eduardo Sotillos, 2 days before the official visit by Their Majesties the King and Queen to the country. Here is a report from Felipe Sahagun:

[Sahagun] Because of the poor sound quality we have transcribed these exclusive statements:

Indira Gandhi said: At present our trade exchange amounts to scarcely \$90 million, but there is considerable potential to expand our trade relations because our economies are complementary. We are glad to learn that Spain has experienced considerable technological progress. There is a Hispano-Indian economic committee which met in Delhi last December and explored new mutual possibilities for trade. We would like greater cooperation in fishing, coal, shipbuilding and joint participation in (?enterprises) in the Third World.

After expressing her desire to expand and intensify trade relations between Spain and India, the prime minister referred to international affairs. At the moment, she said, India does not possess the atom bomb, nor is it interested in possessing it. The greatest threat from Pakistan ensues not from the hypothetical existence of an atom bomb but from its conventional forces, she added.

On relations with China, she expressed her belief that the relations initiated between the two countries are on the right path, even though China admits that it continues to occupy Indian territorial areas.

In the opinion of the Indian prime minister, the intervention of the USSR in Afghanistan should not be considered an invasion because Moscow, she said, received an invitation from the Kabul government. Nevertheless Mrs Gandhi opposes the presence of any foreign power in the Indian Ocean. Finally, on the possibility of a third world war she said that it was possible because there are more and more arms and the arms industry does not stop growing.

CSO: 4220/7658

PAPER LISTS 20 POINTS IN GANDHI ECONOMIC PROGRAM

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

Following is the new 20-point economic programme announced by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Thursday:

Under the programme, the Government proposes to:—

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

2. Take special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.

3. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.

4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.

5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.

6. Rehabilitate bonded labour

7. Accelerate programmes for the development of scheduled castes and tribes.

8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

9. Allot house sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.

10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economical weaker sections, and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.

11. Maximise power genera-

tion, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

12. Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

13. Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

14. Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities, and control of leprosy, TB and blindness.

15. Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.

16. Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

17. Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels, and make available to students for text-books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

18. Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects, give

handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.

19. Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.

20. Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

OLD 20-POINTS

On 1 July, 1975 in a broadcast to the nation, Mrs Gandhi had announced a 20-point economic programme which included:—

1. Continuance of steps to bring down prices of essential commodities — streamlined production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities. Strict economy in Government expenditure.

2. Implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records.

3. Stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections.

4. Bonded labour, wherever it exists, will be declared illegal.

5. Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debt for landless labourers, small farmers and artisans.

6. Review of laws on minimum

agricultural wages.

7. Five million more hectares to be brought under irrigation.

8. An accelerated power programme, super thermal stations under central control.

9. New development plan for development of handloom sector.

10. Improvement in quality and supply of people's cloth.

11. Socialisation of urban and urbanisable land—ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land and on plinth area of new dwelling units.

12. Special squads for valuation of conspicuous construction and prevention of tax evasion. Summary trials and deterrent punishment of economic offenders.

13. Special legislation for con-

fiscation of smugglers' properties.

14. Liberalisation of investment procedures. Action against misuse of import licences.

15. New schemes for workers' association in industry.

16. National permit scheme for road transport.

17. Income tax relief to middle class—exemption limit placed at Rs 8,000/-.

18. Essential commodities at controlled prices to students in hospitals.

19. Books and stationery at controlled prices.

20. New apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment and training, especially of weaker sections.

CSO: 4220/7642

PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS RECORD 10 PERCENT GROWTH RATE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Jan 82 p 7

[Text]

The output of public sector undertakings increased from Rs 1180 crore in 1979-80 to Rs 1289 crore in 1980-81 registering a growth of about 10 per cent.

According to the "highlights" of the achievements of the Industry Ministry during the last two years when the present Government came into power, the performance of public sector units started showing improvement from October 1980 and gained further momentum during the current financial year.

Between April and November, 1981 these undertakings achieved a production of Rs 874 crore which was 24 per cent higher than the production of Rs 702 crore attained in the same period in 1980.

Several units, including the HMT, Burn-Standard, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, Bharat Brakes and Valves and Lagan Jute Machinery Manufacturing Company Limited, even exceeded their targeted production.

According to the review, these undertakings are expected to register a growth of about 25 per cent and even more during 1981-82, with production reaching 2000 crore next year.

With the measures taken to promote industrial growth besides

streamlining the licensing procedures and the policy for location of industries, incentives for 100 per cent export-oriented units, the facility of financial assistance for modernisation has now been extended to all industries.

The number of industries registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) has shown a phenomenal increase of 60 to 65 per cent during the last two years.

Fortythree per cent of the units registered were proposed for the backward areas.

Industries which have recorded significant increase in production during April-October 1981 over the production during April-October 1980 are cement machinery (30.1 per cent), agricultural tractors (28.9 per cent), railway wagons (39.4 per cent), commercial vehicles (36.5 per cent), cars (73.5 per cent) and mopeds (92.6 per cent).

However, production of diesel engines (stationary), paper and pulp machinery, scooters and three-wheelers showed a decline during April-October 1981.

CSO: 4220/7642

CHIEF OF STAFF GIVES INTERVIEW ON ARMY DAY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Army Staff General K. V. Krishna Rao, by PATRIOT, on 15 January; place not specified]

[Text]

CHIEF of Army Staff General K. V. Krishna Rao has said that the geopolitical situation in the region and the induction of highly sophisticated weapons into it is cause for concern for India. The Government is taking all possible measures to meet the situation.

In an interview to an armed forces weekly on the occasion of Army Day on 15 January Gen. Krishna Rao said Indian operational preparedness was being progressively enhanced to meet any eventuality that might arise.

Asked about the pace of indigenisation he said that a programme of modernisation of the mechanical power and increasing firing potential of the

Vijayanta tank, which constitutes a significant part of the armoured fleet, was in progress.

Efforts are under way to develop a modern battle tank which would be contemporary with the best available in the world. The Indian 105 mm field gun is already in production.

Research and development organisations were engaged in developing self-propelled guns, medium guns and rocket-propelled artillery. In engineering equipment most of the bridging equip-

ment and mine warfare equipment would be made indigenously in the future.

In communications planning for an area grid system was conducted by Indian experts and the public sector had already made rapid strides in producing most

of the communications and electronic equipment.

The Chief of Army Staff indicated that more than 90 per cent of small arms was being produced indigenously and it had been decided to introduce a new light-weight, smaller-calibre of hand-guns, carbines and light machine-guns.

The Indian ordnance factories have been modernised and expanded so that the Indian armed forces were clothed, equipped, transported and armed to a reasonable extent with products manufactured within the country.

BRAIN NOT BRAUN

Referring to recruitment he said the manpower the army sought has to match the skills and sophistication of modern warfare. Modern weapons systems and the speed of warfare demand the highest calibre of man. Equally, leadership had to be of a high order. Brains as opposed to brawn, was the requirement of the day.

"To guarantee victory the cream of the nation's youth must at all times come forward to bear arms for the country," he said.

Unless adequate measures to compete for the right type of youth were taken, a voluntary army was at a disadvantage in all democracies. The Government was aware of this problem, he added.

The General disclosed that a committee had been appointed under Lt Gen W A G Pinto to review selection systems and another committee would look into the whole question of manpower utilisation for optimum effectiveness in war.

Gen Krishna Rao said the Army Welfare Housing Organisation had already started construction of 1800 houses and flats in Calcutta, Lucknow, Pune, R K Puram (Delhi) and NOIDA and the construction of 1800 additional flats and houses will begin at NOIDA shortly.

Negotiations for land have been started in Bombay, Ranchi, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Agra, Jullundur, Chandigarh and Faridabad.

Since he took over as Chief of Army Staff he had ordered speeding up of the pace of construction of married accommodation at selected stations where good facilities for schooling, hospitals and other civic amenities are available.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA SETS RECORD IN 1981

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] The Food Corporation of India has set all time records in several areas of its operation, including movement of foodgrains, milling of paddy and clearance of the old stock in 1981, reports PTI.

Giving details of its operations, new FCI chairman P. Ramachandran told newsmen, the movement of foodgrains from north registered an all-time record of 111 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 as against 101 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

He said total despatches from all sources had also increased to 128 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 from 117 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

The market arrivals of paddy crossed 50 lakh tonnes so far in Punjab. Out of this 23 lakh tonnes were bought by the State agencies and 27 lakh tonnes by the millers, he said.

FCI managing director B. S. Raghavan said, for the first time a joint strategy had been evolved now in cooperation with State Governments to get paddy milled most expeditiously.

Mr Raghavan said arrangements had been finalised to move two lakh tonnes of superfine paddy to Andhra Pradesh for conversion into export quality rice which would be subsequently shifted to Vizag and Madras ports.

Efforts were being made to get two or three lakh tonnes of paddy milled in other consuming States where surplus milling capacity was available.

The FCI chairman said he had visited several centres to apprise himself of the stock position. He said he would make efforts to see that shortages were minimised.

Mr Ramachandran said, in the planned effort to prevent damage to grain in storage, the open storage was being liquidated fast.

The quantity kept in CAP (cover and plinth) had been brought down from the one time 78 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes and the aim was to eliminate it altogether, he said.

Mr Raghavan said millers had purchased larger quantities of paddy this time due to the higher incentives offered by way of increased levy price.

Mr Ramachandran said it was his aim to devote the new year to a drive for the twin goals of better corporate management and better industrial relations.

The chairman said the success of FCI, which celebrates its 17th anniversary on Thursday depended to a large extent, on public policies aimed at increased agricultural production, an efficient marketing system, coordinated procurement effort and a well-oiled public distribution system. [as published]

Mr Raghavan said a monthly regular allotment of 2.75 lakh tonnes was being made to the roller flour mills. The quantity was being increased during the festival season, he added.

Mr Raghavan said no spectacular change in the pattern of allotment of wheat and rice to the public distribution system was visible.

The demand for wheat and rice under the system had caught up with each other now, he observed.

CSO: 4220/7642

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEA--Recently His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, sent a greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message reads: On the occasion of the 7 January Independence Day of your country, on behalf of the Indian Government and people and in my own name, I have the great pleasure of extending to you my warm greetings and best wishes. I am convinced that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger. In addition, Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January National Day of the PRK. The message reads: On the occasion of the 7 January National Day of the PRK, on behalf of the Indian Government and people and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to Your Excellency. I am convinced that the relations of friendship between our two countries will develop further through cooperation and the nonaligned movement in the region. [Text] [BK201625 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Jan 82]

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Indian Ambassador L.N. Rangarajan presented credentials on 16 January to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri at Khartoum. [BK191203 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1645 GMT 18 Jan 82]

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--On 18 January, Hungarian Ambassador Dr Ferenc Tuli presented his credentials to President N. Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan. [BK191203 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0935 GMT 19 Jan 82]

CSO: 4220/7658

TYPES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Nov 81 p 12

[Article: "Lt Gen Yogi Soepardi Says Our Defense Forces Are Adequate"]

[Excerpts] The deterrent capability of our defense forces is adequate, and there is no pressure on us to add to their numbers. Such augmentation would greatly draw down on our resources which would have an impact on the economic field.

Lt Gen Yogi Soepardi, chief of staff for administration (KASMIN) for the HANKAM [Department of Defense and Security], gave this information in response to a question on the total TNI [Indonesian National Army] forces at present.

At the HANKAM press auditorium on Wednesday [25 November], the KASMIN HANKAM explained Government Regulation No 31 for 1981 concerning the appointment of TNI personnel who had completed their period of service as members of the TNI reserve.

Our defense doctrine states that the defense forces shall consist of an ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] as the core force along with extensive reserves which can be called up whenever they are needed.

An extensive reserve force signifies TNI personnel who have completed their period of service but who may be recalled when needed.

The status of TNI members is broken down into three elements: compulsory military service, volunteer military service and titular military service. Volunteer military service is composed of career and short-term military (IDP) personnel.

Volunteer military personnel are those who enter service voluntarily.

Compulsory military personnel are those who enter the forces in obedience to the law regarding military service. The length of compulsory service is 2 years.

Titular military personnel are civilian officials who are required to perform their duties in military circles.

Career military personnel are those who enter the military service voluntarily and remain in the TNI for life.

Short-term military personnel are those who are accepted only for a short period. At the completion of their period of service they are honorably discharged. IDP has been initiated for Air Force flying officers. The length of IDP service is 10 years including a 2-year schooling period. These personnel are specialists.

6804

CSO: 4213/26

DEFICIT TRADE BALANCE PROJECTED FOR FY 1982

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "RI Has an \$800 Million Trade Deficit for the Fiscal Year 1981-82"]

[Excerpts] It has been calculated that Indonesia will have an \$800 million deficit trade balance in fiscal 1982. For the first 6 months of fiscal 1982 nonoil exports dropped to \$632 million compared with the first 6 months of fiscal 1981 for which they amounted to \$1,688 million.

These figures were revealed by Finance Minister Ali Wardhana at the opening of the Indonesian Development Bank (BAPINDO) working meeting on Monday [23 November] in Jakarta.

The finance minister said that for the first semester (the first 6 months) of fiscal 1982 Indonesia had a proven deficit trade balance of \$100 million, and it was estimated that the deficit would jump to \$700 million for the second semester. Therefore the trade deficit is expected to reach \$800 million for the entire fiscal year.

For each of the previous 3 years Indonesia has had a fairly high surplus balance and foreign exchange reserves were greatly increased.

Indonesia has had a surplus trade balance for the past several years. According to Bank Indonesia data for 1976 exports amounted to \$8.558 billion while imports were \$4.446 billion. In 1977 exports amounted to \$10.757 billion; imports \$4.765 billion.

In 1978 exports amounted to \$11.074 billion; imports \$5.367 billion. For 1979 exports amounted to \$15,266,644 billion; imports \$6.411 billion and for 1980 exports amounted to \$21.68 billion and imports \$8.785 billion.

The trade balance is defined as the difference between the value of imports and the value of exports. If the value of exports is greater than the value of imports, this is a surplus balance while if the value of imports is greater than the value of exports, this is a deficit trade balance.

With a deficit balance, the situation is grave for Indonesia. Moreover, if we are reminded that oil revenue is the biggest factor in the trade balance, namely 70 percent. In 1982, by agreement among oil exporter nations (OPEC), there will

be no increase in the world oil price. This means there will be no increase in revenue from the oil sector.

Because of a very high rate of inflation, advanced nations increased the prime interest rate for credit. As a result, investment dropped and purchases of fuel by developing nations dropped. This caused Indonesia's nonoil exports to drop also.

To maintain the rate of economic activity which has been achieved to date, Ali Wardhana said, whether we want to or not, domestic investment for the various economic sectors must be maintained and we must rely more on our own strengths.

If we look at the 21.1 percent growth in the industrial sector for 1980, this shows that the industrial sector had not yet, at that time, felt the effects of the world recession. World economic problems have developed this year.

According to Ali Wardhana, the growth was due to the advancements made in the agricultural sector, with high food production, and therefore farmers received a high income. Considering that the farm group makes up the biggest portion of the Indonesian population, the increase in farm income produces an attractive market for industrial products and industrial growth remains high.

Using this as proof, Indonesian industry must rely on the strength of the domestic market and does not need to compete overly much on the international market. Utilizing the domestic market can engender considerable industrial strength by itself.

The finance minister said the government is now focusing its attention on three development fields. The first is infrastructure because private parties ordinarily do not undertake to develop it. Infrastructure includes roads, transportation equipment and electricity in support of the industrial sector.

The second is the training sector. The current lack of skilled workers and specialists is painful. Many companies, notably foreign companies, compete to hire skilled workers. Such competition raises wages and should this continue, Indonesia's power to attract foreign investors with reasonable wages will dissipate.

The third is the agricultural sector. By upgrading the agricultural sector, we will increase farm income so that domestic markets can prosper. In addition, we should, of course, continue to increase nonoil exports.

6804

CSO: 4213/26

SLOWER GROWTH IN NATIONAL REVENUE PROJECTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "1982-83 APBN Picture: Revenue Increased but at a Slower Rate"]

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Ali Wardhana noted that the increase in revenue in the APBN [national budget] for the coming fiscal year (1982-83) will not be as great as that of the present fiscal year (1981-82).

The reason for this is that the Indonesian oil price will not increase by the end of 1982 (in line with an OPEC decision) and therefore there will be little change in the revenue from oil company taxes. While added revenue from taxes, customs duties and other revenue will not be as great as the jump in revenue from oil in the last 3 fiscal years.

Offering a qualitative view of the RAPBN (draft budget) for 1982-83 on the third day of the working meeting with the parliamentary APBN Commission on Saturday [21 November], the MENKEU [finance minister] said, "For the past 3 years we floated nicely on oil. Some say those years were the spoiler years. We must now tighten our belts to face 1982-83."

Using the table for domestic revenue which consists of oil and nonoil revenue (taxes, customs duties and other revenue), Prof Ali Wardhana presented the revenue picture for the past 5 fiscal years. It is apparent from that table that for the past 3 fiscal years oil revenue jumped by 1,950 billion rupiah in 1979-80, 2,750 billion in 1980-81 and 1,550 billion rupiah in 1981-82 [as published]. Nonoil revenue also continued to rise but not as high as oil revenue, namely by 480 billion rupiah in 1979-80, 760 billion rupiah in 1980-81 and 490 billion rupiah in 1981-82 [as published].

The unexpected jump in oil revenue in the past few years, the MENKEU said, made it possible for Indonesia to speed up its development. "Extraordinarily," he said. The target set for the end of PELITA III [third five-year development plan] (1983-84) was achieved in the third year of PELITA III.

The additional funds also made rapid growth possible in the industrial (21 per cent), agricultural, construction, transportation and other sectors. This enabled Indonesia to have a base for domestic economic strength so that it could lessen the effects of the world economic recession which were felt this year and will still be felt next year.

MENKEU Ali Wardhana further explained that the budget prepared for the coming year will not be lower but the augmentation will not be as high as that for this fiscal year.

Oil does not play as great a role, he said, in revenue. For the current fiscal year it amounts to 70 percent of domestic revenue while nonoil revenue amounts to 30 percent. State revenue from oil will not rise with no increase in the price of oil. "If it increases, the increase will not be great," he said.

Additions to domestic revenue will have to come from three sources, namely, taxes, customs duties and other revenue. The MENKEU said jokingly, "An increase in revenue will greatly depend of Pak Salamun (tax director general), Pak Wahono (customs director general) and Pak Oskar (domestic monetary affairs director general). I hope they stay healthy because this year alone the tax directorate general daily must collect 5 billion rupiah and the customs directorate general 3.5 billion rupiah."

He reminded his audience that for the past 3 fiscal years the increase in oil revenue was 1.95 trillion rupiah, 2.75 trillion rupiah and 1.55 trillion rupiah, respectively. While for the past 5 years the most tax revenue increased over that of the previous year was 420 billion rupiah, customs duties 300 billion rupiah and other revenue 220 billion rupiah. So, if these figures are achieved in the coming fiscal year, the increase in revenue will amount to only 900 billion rupiah.

The table below presents domestic revenue and increases in revenue, in billions of rupiah, as revealed by the finance minister:

Fiscal Year	Revenue			Increases in Revenue				
	Domestic	Oil	Nonoil	Taxes	Customs Duties	Other Revenue	Total	Oil
77-78	3,535	1,948	1,587	+175	+90	+45	+310	+300
78-79	4,266	2,308	1,958	+150	+90	+130	+370	+360
79-80	6,696	4,259	2,437	+150	+110	+220	+480	+1,950
80-81	10,227	7,019	3,208	+420	+300	+40	+760	+2,750
81-82	12,274	8,575	3,699	+280	+230	-20	+490	+1,550

Regarding expenditures, the MENKEU explained that for these 3 fiscal years increases in oil revenue were responsible for whatever could be financed. For instance, more than 1 trillion rupiah could be allocated for the INPRES [presidential instruction] projects in Indonesia. "But for the year 1982-83 we had to slow down work on many projects to keep the expenditure level down. Routine expenditures cannot be increased by much since more must be budgeted for development purposes so that the development momentum can be maintained at a high level even though it may not be as high as that for last year."

He has issued a circular letter to departments which basically requests that a proposal for a routine expenditure cannot ask for more than a 5 percent increase.

The finance minister also added that expenditures for subsidies are still high. In this fiscal year they amounted to 2.1 trillion rupiah. They consisted of 300

billion rupiah for food subsidies, 1.5 trillion rupiah for BBM (fuel oil) and 313 billion rupiah for fertilizer subsidies. These expenditures are a heavy responsibility "which must be given attention" in the coming fiscal year.

He compared this 2.1 trillion rupiah subsidy expenditure with expenditures for salaries, wages and pensions of only 1.7 trillion rupiah. If wages were subsidized, this would be a big increase in expenditures. Expenditures for INPRES projects in all of Indonesia are only 1 trillion rupiah. If INPRES projects were subsidized, twice as many projects could be built!

Project aid amounts to only 1.5 trillion rupiah. "Some say foreign aid should be abolished; then here is the way to do it. Abolish food, BBM and fertilizer subsidies. Even more funds could be obtained," the MENKEU said jokingly.

Looking at revenue, Ali Wardhana said tax revenue, which at present is planned at 1.8 trillion rupiah, will not be enough to finance subsidies. Much less will customs duty revenue which amounts to only 1.3 trillion rupiah. It is not even enough to finance BBM subsidies.

Finally, the MENKEU said, there will be little change in the pattern of routine as well as development expenditures.

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CSO: 4213/26

BPS CITES REASONS FOR POOR INDUSTRIAL DATA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "BPS Says Inaccurate Industrial Production Data Is Due to Fraudulent Reports by Businessmen While BPS Assures Confidentiality to All Companies"]

[Excerpts] The primary cause of inaccurate data on industrial production recorded by BPS (Central Statistical Bureau) is the false data on industrial activity reported by businessmen. Big corporations and joint ventures place obstacles in the way of smooth collection of data by BPS. Nevertheless BPS data is the most complete (95 percent) and most reliable data and is the data that is used officially by the government.

M. Abdul Madjid, BPS chairman, was accompanied by Sugito, the deputy for statistics production, and Sriyanto A.M., chief of the mass media subsection; they provided this information to KOMPAS on Saturday [21 November] at the BPS office.

This information was provided in reaction to the report of Drs F. H. Eman, a businessman and member of KADIN (Chamber of Commerce and Industry), and head of its Industrial Compartment, to Dr Emil Salin, minister for the supervision of development and the environment, on Friday [20 November]. KADIN reported that industrial production data was "inaccurate."

The BPS leadership said, in general, businessmen are still unaware of the importance of data collected by BPS. Businessmen, moreover, most of the big corporations and joint ventures, cannot be persuaded to cooperate with BPS. Questionnaires that BPS sends to businessmen are not completed and responses often are late so that much time is wasted.

Further, data turned over to BPS frequently is not rational and thus the questionnaire must be returned to the businessman several times for correction. This causes delays in the correct data reaching BPS.

"Many businessmen are still unaware that this attitude may boomerang," Sugito said.

The BPS leader cited a sample case. For the filing cabinet industry, businessmen reported low production and because BPS data was used by the government, the government decided to augment the number of business licenses permitted for establishing a filing cabinet company. Later the existing companies complained because there were too many of these industries.

Situations which ruin businessmen, in general, are caused by the businessmen themselves by failing to honestly report their data to BPS. In addition to the fraudulence of the businessmen, the delay in returning the questionnaires by businessmen greatly hampers the work of BPS. It frequently causes BPS data to be issued late and BPS is forced to make calculations using imprecise indicators in order to obtain the latest figures.

Confidentiality Is Guaranteed

In general, Sugito said, businessmen do not realize the need to provide this data to BPS because they are afraid their private business affairs will be disclosed. They fear that if they report the true data, it will become known to the tax officials, and they will be taxed heavily. Therefore, they generally report lower production.

Actually businessmen need not be concerned about confidentiality because BPS is responsible for guarding the companies' secrets. BPS officials who break confidentiality are sentenced to 6 months in prison or are handed down a fine of 10,000 rupiah. "This is an exceedingly small fine, of course, and should be raised," Sugito said.

Businessmen who fail to report their production or who provide false information are subjected to the same sanctions as those applied to BPS officials who break confidentiality, namely, they are sentenced to 6 months in prison or are fined 10,000 rupiah. To date, however, BPS has not reported anyone to the responsible authorities because it is still working at the "persuasion" level.

To assure the accuracy of data obtained from businessmen, BPS doesn't routinely accept a report. Data from businessmen are thoroughly examined by BPS officials. If inaccuracies are found, the report is returned to the businessman.

"We are often forced to go back to the company repeatedly; moreover, it has happened that we have gone back 20 times," said Paul A. Hussin dan Martanius, who works in the industrial data processing section and who is often assigned to the field.

If the reports from businessmen were always accurate, Sugito said, and were returned promptly, BPS data could be processed rapidly and could be used quickly by the government, but because reports always come in late and must always be examined carefully, the final results, of course, are delayed. For instance, not all data has yet been collected for 1980 industrial production.

Data received up to 7 November from all provinces in Indonesia (except East Timor) only cover 7,794 or 88.74 percent of the total number of companies in Indonesia.

"Even though only 11.25 percent remain, we cannot process the figures because those remaining actually are the big corporations whose figures are decisive. Without these big industries the data does not approach reality," Paul Hussin dan Martanius said.

An overall industry survey is done annually by BPS beginning in March after company books are closed. It should be completed within 3 months but it actually

takes up to 5 months to complete because of the late returns from companies, particularly joint ventures who say they must have permission from their mother companies overseas. BPS has branch offices in the regencies and has officials assigned to the subdistricts. There are 8,500 BPS officials. A quarterly survey is made based on sample data in addition to the annual survey.

Regarding import and export data, Sugito said, BPS data must always be consistent with data received by customs because a copy of the PPUD (Goods Imported for Personal Use Report) received by customs must be forwarded to BPS.

The way PPUD's are processed by customs was shown to KOMPAS. In general few documents are missed. Less than 5 percent is missing, and further search is always made for these documents. Moreover because of the exceedingly good processing of data by computer, BPS will know whether there has been any juggling in the price on the PPUD document. Such cheating shows there is corruption by businessmen and customs officials but because such corruption is none of BPS's business, no questions are asked.

Bank Figures Are More Accurate

Drs Captain Adisumarta, meanwhile, said the most complete industrial production data actually are bank data. Banks are more serious about collecting data, more than BPS, because banks are directly interested in the money that is borrowed.

Bank data is used solely for bank internal purposes. Further, because it conflicts with bank confidentiality, this data cannot be published. Also data from banks do not cover all Indonesian industries but only those industries which have ties with banks. Therefore, the most complete data, of course, are BPS data even though the figures are not as accurate as those of the banks.

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CSO: 4213/26

BRIEFS

KUWAITI LOAN FOR HIGHWAY PROJECT--The Indonesian government obtained a loan of KD [Kuwaiti dinar] 17 million or about \$60 million for the 72-km Jakarta-Cikampek, West Java, throughway development project. The repayment period for the loan is 23 years, with a 6-year grace period. The first instalment must be paid in 1988 and the last in 2004. The loan agreement was signed on 21 November in the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) building by R. Sajogo, Indonesian ambassador to Kuwait, and Abdul Latif Jousuf Al-Hamad, Kuwait minister of finance and planning. In addition to the Kuwaiti loan to finance the throughway project, the Indonesian government obtained \$85 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Kuwait has offered loans to fund a number of projects in Indonesia since 1977. At the end of July 1981 it offered a KD 10.3 million loan (about \$36.5 million) to finance the Greater Bandung Distribution Project. The loan implements an offer made during a state visit by the Kuwaiti chief of state to Indonesia in September 1980. During that visit Kuwait was prepared to offer a \$107-million soft loan to Indonesia, according to a press release of the Republic of Indonesia Embassy in Kuwait. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Nov 81 p 2] 6804

CSO: 4213/26

COLUMNIST DENIES USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by S. Thipthiangchan in the column "Talking Together": "No One Can Be Deceived"]

[Text] As far as propaganda, deception, lies, hoodwinking, and the making of false charges and accusations is concerned, we have to defer to imperialist America and all its allies and underlings. They are very advanced in this and no one can compare with them. We all know that not long ago imperialist America, expansionist China, and their followers and allies all madly propagandized and vilified the Soviet Union and its allies by fabricating a story in which they claimed that chemical and germ weapons were being used in Laos, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan. They especially emphasized South-East Asia as the region for heavy use, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Acting like ringleaders, they stridently told others by using many forms of propaganda. For example, they sent a representative from the Pentagon to a camp in Thailand in order to search for more evidence to add to the accusations that they had made up themselves, and then submitted it to the United Nations. In order to check the evidence and facts to confirm the claim made by the governments and the peoples of the three nations in Indochina that no chemical or germ weapons were being used in Laos and Kampuchea...between 31 October and 10 November 1981, a team of United Nations chemical research experts who were appointed by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim traveled to Thailand. This team consisted of four experts from Egypt, Kenya, the Philippines, and Peru.

The experts reported their findings to the General Assembly of the United Nations this Tuesday. The team of experts rejected all the conclusions that American experts for the U.S. Government (representatives of the Pentagon) had proposed...it was especially stated in the report that, from a survey of actual samples from along the border and at refugee camps in Thailand, the team could not find any evidence at all. There were no such people referred to by the American experts as having symptoms of poisonous chemicals of any kind. The report also stated that medical officials who were stationed at many different refugee camps in Thailand confirmed strongly that they had never seen the occurrence of any symptoms, any persons with the symptoms, or any evidence of the chemical poisons and germs from germ weapons as the United States and its followers claimed.

As for the claims by the United States and its minions that chemical and germ weapons were being used, the governments and the peoples of the three nations in Indochina had denied many times that chemical and germ weapons had ever been used in Laos and Kampuchea. The findings of the United Nations experts confirmed and added to what we had already stated and denied at the United Nations... even though they knew it was true, imperialist America and its allies remain obstinate and continue slandering us madly. This is because the true nature of their goal is to cover up their part in the most dangerous weapons race, especially their own production of chemical and germ weapons.

We have never used any of the weapons mentioned, but imperialist America has used chemical and germ weapons in fighting against the Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchians...the lives of the people, and national resources including millions of animals in Indochina, were destroyed by the chemical poisons that the United States brought in to destroy us during the war of aggression. Now and for many decades into the future our children for generation after generation will continue to be confronted with this misery. This can be called the most terrifying crime that was done to our people by the imperialists, the United States Government. Finally, for the story they fabricated at this time, most important of all is that they want to use chemical and germ weapons to fight once more against peoples who love peace and justice all over the world, especially in South-east Asia, and all the nations in Indochina.

...Therefore, all of us must be aware and extremely cautious and fight back determinedly against any form of propaganda, slander, challenge, provocation, the sabotage of peace and order of the people. We and the people who love peace and justice all over the world all solemnly and strongly condemn the appetite for war of imperialist America and expansionist China, and remind imperialist America to stop encouraging weapons production and threatening world peace.

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CSO: 4206/14

LAND COMMUNICATIONS ROUTES, PLANS NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26, 27, 28, 30 Nov 81

[Column: "Things You Should Know"]

[26 Nov 81 p 3] Plans for Railway, Airport Expansion

[Excerpt] Government Communications and Transportation Project

The expansion of communications and transportation requires a big investment. However, our economic base is backward, and we have little accumulated capital. Therefore, there are big obstacles in making the first moves. However, the party and our government will use communications as a way to solve the national economic problem. Over the past 4 years, many existing routes have been overhauled and repaired. The bridges that were damaged during the war have been repaired, and additional construction has been made to parts of the national highway. Besides this, the government has joined with Vietnam to build a route to the sea, and at the same time there is also a plan to build a railroad. This railroad will be built from Savannakhet Province to the Port of Danang in Vietnam and will pass through Lao Bao. Moreover, the government also has a plan to work on an important branch of transportation by using vehicles in the private sector for transportation, as a basic procedure for carrying out the policy depending on the level of awareness for the vehicle owners.

The government has expanded air links and monopolized the right of ownership of this sector by transferring ownership of privately-held aviation companies to the government.

In order to carry out its general program, the government even has a project to expand airports in many different towns, especially Wattai Airport, in order to open up more international air links.

[27 Nov 81 p 3] Road Network by Province

[Excerpt] A. There are six routes of the national highway in all, as follows.

Route No 1. This route starts from the Lao-China border to Hiam District and passes Ban Nam Pheng Village, Sai District, and Nam Bak. The distance from the Chinese border to Ban Nam Pheng Village is 23 km. From Ban Nam Pheng Village to the Sai District of Oydomsai Province, where kilometer marker No 44 is

located, the distance is 120 km. From Sai District to Nam Bak in Luang Prabang Province at kilometer marker No 227 the distance is 182 km. From kilometer marker No 227 to Hiam District [as published] of Houa Phan Province the distance is 59 km. Route No 1 altogether is 384 km, and it is a permanent, asphalt-paved road.

Route No 7. From Sala Phou Khoun to Nam Kan at the border of Vietnam, it passes Phon Savan, Kham district of Xieng Khouang, and is 279 km. It is a dirt road partly paved with stone.

Route No 8. This route branches off from Route 13 at Khammouan Province and passes Khamkeut District to the Vietnam border, and is a dirt road of 150 km.

[28 Nov 81 p 3] Road Network

[Text] Route No 9. This route branches from Route 13 at Savannakhet and passes Sepone and Phin District to the Vietnamese border, and altogether is 246 km. Of this, 35 km is paved with asphalt and the rest is dirt road.

Route No 13. From Luang Prabang to the Kampuchea-Lao border this route altogether is 1,245 km. Of this, 411 km is paved with asphalt. This route passes through Luang Prabang Province. From Luang Prabang District it passes Sala Phou Khoun to Nam Kan, the distance being 160 km. Some sections are dirt and some are stones.

It passes through Vientiane Province. From Nam Kan it passes through the Vientiane Capital to Pak Kading, a distance of 437 km. Of this, 85 km has already been paved.

The route passes through Khammouan Province. The distance from Nam Kading past Thakhek District to Se Bangfai is 199 km. It is partly dirt and partly gravel.

It passes through Savannakhet Province. From Se Bangfai it passes Savannakhet District to Se Bangnouan, and the distance is 160 km. Of this distance 37 km has been paved with asphalt and the rest is dirt road.

The route passes through Saravane Province. The distance from Se Bangnouan, passing Khong Sedone, to kilometer marker No 640 is 81 km. It is all paved with asphalt.

It passes through Champassak Province. From kilometer marker No 640 it passes Pakse District to the Laos-Kampuchea border, a distance of 208 km, and is all paved with asphalt.

This national highway serves political, economic, cultural, and national defense interests throughout the country through the budget of the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation. Especially, to facilitate defense, the Ministry of Public Works has made Vientiane Province responsible for the Nam Kan bridge and the barges at Ban Hai Village, and the barges and Fou Nam Kading bridge. It has also made Savannakhet Province responsible for Se Bangfai bridge, Se Bangnouan. The rest are still under the Ministry of Public Works.

B. A route that belongs to a province is one inside a province that serves its own area. This includes routes from provinces to districts, and from districts to cantons and villages. Construction and maintenance are a province's job, using the province's own budget. Each province consists of routes, as follows:

1. Phong Saly Province has five routes. Route No 4 starts from the border of Oudomsai Province to Khoua District, a distance of 49 km. Route 42 from Khoua District to Taichang at the Laos-Vietnam border is 78 km. There are barges in Khoua District. The route from the China border passes through Phong Saly to Ban Hadsa Village and is 102 km. The route from Yo District to Yadnamyoi is 130 km. The route from Boun Neua to Ban Lantoui Village is 149 km. The total distance for the routes in Phong Saly Province is 508 km.

2. Louang Nam Tha Province has five routes. Route No 3 starts from the China border and passes through Sing District to Na Tia, and is 106 km. From the outskirts of Nam Tha at kilometer marker No 37 to Nam Tha itself the distance is 8 km. The route from Nam Tha to Houei Sai District is 194 km. The route from Sing District to Xieng Kok at the Laos-Burma border is 75 km. The route from Nam Peuk to Mon District passes through Houei Sai District, and is 111 km. In Louang Nam Tha Province the total route distance is 404 km.

3. Oudomsai Province has two routes. Route No 2 from Ma Suang to Pak Beng is 138 km. Route No 4 from Sai District to the border joining with Phong Saly is 52 km. The routes in Oudamsai Province total 212 km.

[30 Nov 81 p 3] Roads Described

[Text] Houa Phan Province. There are six routes as follows. Route No 6 from Nam Neun passes through Sam Neua District to Pa Hang at the Laos-Vietnam border, and is 212 km. Route No 217 starts from Liad District and passes Viang Sai to Na Meo at the Lao-Vietnam border, and is 65 km. The route from Sam Neua District to Pha Thi is 70 km. The route from Sopbao passing Xieng Kho to Ban Dan village is 65 km. There are barges at Sop et. The route from Phou Lao to Hiam District is 60 km. For Houa Phan Province the total distance is 614 km.

5. Xieng Khouang Province has six routes. Route No 6 from Ban Ban Village to Nam Neun is 89 km. Old route No 4 from Phon Savan passing Xieng Khouang to Tha Thom is 142 km. Route No 4C from Nong Pet to Kheung District is 84 km. Route No 4B from Xieng Khouang to Ngan District is 56 km. The route from Lat Houang passing Longcheng to Khoua Nam Ngeum is 177 km. The route from the three-way intersection Nam Ngam to the plain of Jars is 4 km. The total distance for routes in Xieng Khouang Province is 552 km.

6. Luang Prabang Province. There are four routes, as follows. Old route No 9 which starts from Luang Prabang District to Ban Khok Man Village is 28 km. Old route No 4 which starts from Luang Prabang District passes Bank Kok Van Village to Ban Houei Leuk Village. The route from Xieng Ngeun passing Nan District to Pakkhon is 62 km. The route from Luang Prabang to Nam Dong is 12 km. The total distance for Luang Prabang Province is 135 km.

7. Sayaboury Province has two routes. Old route No 4 that starts from Tha Deua and passes Sayaboury to Khen Thao District is 254 km. The route from Khen Thao to Bo San is 38 km. The total distance in Sayaboury Province is 292 km.

8. Vientiane Province has six routes. Route No 10 which starts from Ban Don Noun Village and passes Ban Keun Village to Phon Hong is 121 km. There are barges at Tha Ngon. Route No 2 starting from Vientiane passes Tha Deua to Ban Na Son Village. Route No 2A starting from Chinaimo passes Sithan Tai to Pongsai. Route No 2, the Ban Don Village route, starts from Hin Heup and passes Ban Don Village to Sarakham. The Ban Son Village route starts from Houei Mo and passes Ban Son Village to Khoua Nam Ngeum. The route from Pak Son to Meuang Kao is 24 km. The total distance for the routes in Vientiane Province is 374 km.

9. Khammouan Province has six routes, as follows. Route No 12 branches off of route No 13 to Keu Mouk Ya and is 142 km. Route No 8B branches off route No 12 and passes Na Ka to Ban Kilometer Twenty Village and is 104 km. From the entrance to the lead mines, which branches from route No 13 past Mahasai to Na Gnom the distance is 60 km. The route from Thakhek to Nong Bok and further to Pakse Bangfai is 53 km. From the entrance to Hin Boun District which branches off of route No 13 the distance is 9 km. The total distance for routes in Khammouan Province is 401 km.

10. Savannakhet Province has 13 routes, as follows. Route No 11 which starts from Savannakhet to Keng Kok is 54 km. Route No 23 starts from Fin District to Se Pa-em is 59 km. Route No 28B from Ban Dong Village to the border of Saravane Province is 45 km. From the intersection with route No 9 to Na Gnom the distance is 105 km. The route from Savannakhet along the Mekong River to Keng Kabao is 45 km. From route No 13 to Nong Saphang the distance is 8 km. The intersection of No 13 passing Phoummachedi District is 47 km. The route from Keng Kok to Lahanam is 27 km. The intersection of route No 9 passes Khok Hin to Sakheun. From the intersection of route No 13 to Houei Thamin the distance is 42 km. The route from Se Bangnouan to Tha Patsoum is 40 km. For Savannakhet Province the total for all routes is 510 km.

9884

CSO: 4206/14

FILM WEEK ON DPRK UNIFICATION ENDS

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 28 Jul 81 p A2

[Text] On the evening of 27 July the Lao Committee to Support the Peaceful Reunification of Korea held a meeting in the entertainment hall in Vientiane to close the film week. This was the month for solidarity with the Korean people in driving out the invading army of the American imperialists from southern Korea. The film week started on the 22nd of this month. It was attended by Mr Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the Lao Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Mr Yun Chong-sup the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos and representatives of ministries and departments, officials, combatants, and the people of Vientiane.

On this occasion Mr Chaleum Vongsam-ang the secretary general of the Lao Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea got up on stage and announced the end of the film week. He also said that the Lao people would always support the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their country. He also denounced the American imperialists for stepping up their aggressive war in South Korea by sending modern weapons to the southern part of Korea. Those weapons include rockets with nuclear warheads, fighter aircraft and many other modern weapons. We demand that they withdraw their soldiers and weapons from South Korea and completely stop all interference and aggression in Korea. Afterward the Korean film "The Same Bloodline" was shown. It depicted the suffering of the Korean people caused by the partition of their country: all the Korean people yearn for the reunification of their country.

8149

CSO: 4206/2

WRITER COMPLAINS OF HIGH PRICES, FALLING LIVING STANDARDS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 31 Jul 81 pp 2,4

['Conversations With the Editors' Column]

[Excerpt] 1) Why have the electric rates gone up without the people, cadres or workers knowing the reasons for it? Before there is a rate increase do not people have to be informed?

In a situation like this we low level cadres have little left after buying rice. It is hardly enough to pay the monthly rent of not less than 100 kip. If the combined family income is not able to cover it then we are ruined. Prices are rising steadily and electric rates are going up too. In mentioning this I am not demanding increased income but would only like to have electric rate increases reported with the reason, the date, and the report number to the people and cadres. Why cannot the officials who collect the electric bills answer this? At our house we were paying from 85 to 87 kip per month, but in May we paid 425 kip.

2) While on the subject I would like to talk about the bus service again. You already solved this problem once but we would like to bring it up again so that you will know more about it. Cadres who live in distant villages such as Don Noun, Ban Hom, Nakhwai are far from the towns where they have duties. Their wages are low so they do not have vehicles. They depend on the bus. You will probably say that before there was a bus they got by all right. We would like to answer that at that time the taxis charged a reasonable rate and there were vehicles to carry cadres and workers to work. When the bus service began, these others stopped running and the taxis charge more because fuel is expensive. Now there is only the bus to depend on! When the buses stopped, cadres and workers can only look to the sky. Sometimes we're late, sometimes, we're absent from work, then the self-criticism session comes.

When did you propose solutions for this problem? It was in the editorial in VIENTIANE MAI issue No 30556/7181. We do not understand the comparison between former times and now. Now is the time for building and a comparison with past times is not justified.

--Therefore we do not agree with your solution. If you offer solutions like that, we workers who follow your column will not discuss further problems with you because of your inaccuracies and your failure to follow up on developments

of interest to some comrades on which clarification was sought. You rely merely on pictures and phone calls to this or that organization to reach your conclusions. Please excuse us. We are fearful of policy errors to talk like this about government policy. If we have said something inappropriate, set us straight and we will research another subject to discuss. We hope you will agree with our opinion.

May you be healthy,

Nak Thetsaban

8149

CSO: 4206/2

POWERS OF ARREST DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Jul 81 pp 2, 4

['Conversations with the Editor' Column]

[Excerpts] [Question] Problem No One: When someone is arrested will it be done suddenly? If there is an arrest, why aren't they made through the base-level?

Problem No. Two: If someone is arrested when there is no case, who will take responsibility?

Problem No Three: In cases of quarreling and hatreds, will there be summary arrests?

[Response] Item one: We do not know how to answer this question about arrest. Who is being arrested and why? As far as the law is concerned, if a person has done no wrong, they cannot be arrested at all. [You] might mean persons against whom there is a case. This would still be difficult to answer because the nature of the case was not described. If it is a political case and the court has issued an arrest warrant, then the violator can be arrested immediately without going through the village administration [this means that they may or may not work with the guerrilla units or the village administration]. But these are to be informed because they should see that the court permission is valid.

Item Two: If after arrest there is no case, [the suspect] will be set free. There are many reasons for arrest: suspects or people who are witnesses etc. There are many such cases and I will not be able to list them all. This is the responsibility of officials assigned to such cases. At present we still do not have a constitution but we have temporary laws which clearly specify procedures for the arrest of wrong-doers.

Item Three: There are no arrests made in cases of hatred and accusations. That was the way it was when we were newly liberated because some of our officials were not skilled in their duties. That is not true anymore; before someone is arrested there must be a thorough investigation.

I just hope that you will understand. It is very confusing talking about cases in general. If you do not cite specific cases, we cannot answer in detail because everything depends on the investigation and the witnesses and the actions of the accused.

MAIL IS OPENED FOR SECURITY REASONS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Sep 81 p 2

['Conversations with the Editor' column]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. I would like to ask about our postal regulations. How do they compare with international postal regulations?

--Under international postal regulations can letters be opened and read?

--If a letter is opened and read and there is nothing unusual, is that bad manners?

--If the postal officials or other groups concerned with the mails see that there is something unusual in a letter, why do they not call in the writer of the letter for investigation to be sure?

[Response] Item 1. Generally our laws agree with international postal and telecommunications regulations because our telecommunications and postal systems cooperate with the international system.

Both in our system and the international system letters can be opened if there is something suspicious or illegal. Generally it is prohibited to open a letter before it is delivered because international law specifically prohibits it. In our country now bad people are communicating a lot by mail. In this situation is it necessary or not that we have methods to protect the peace of our people? Consider this thoroughly.

8149

CSO: 4206/2

NEW PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR MEAT, FISH

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Notice to all ministries and equivalent organizations subordinated to the central echelon and the city and province of Vientiane. Reference: the agreement of Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers of 27 August 1981 concerning the present price of meat and fish including the real transportation costs.

The Vientiane Foodstuffs Company announces the new prices of meat and fish as follows:

I. Buffalo meat

1. first quality meat	1 kilo	x	33 kip
2. organs	1 kilo	x	25 kip
3. liver	1 kilo	x	33 kip
4. soft bone	1 kilo	x	10 kip
5. head	1 head	x	70 kip
6. tail	1 tail	x	6 kip
7. feet	1 foot	x	4 kip
8. skin	1 kilo	x	3 kip

II. Beef

1. first quality meat	1 kilo	x	35 kip
2. organs	1 kilo	x	25 kip
3. liver	1 kilo	x	35 kip
4. soft bone	1 kilo	x	10 kip
5. head	1 head	x	60 kip
6. feet	1 foot	x	4 kip
7. tail	1 tail	x	6 kip
8. skin	1 kilo	x	3 kip

III. Pork

1. meat	1 kilo	x	35 kip
2. organs	1 kilo	x	25 kip
3. bone	1 kilo	x	10 kip
4. head	1 head	x	18 kip
5. feet	1 foot	x	4 kip

IV. Fish

1. fish without scales	1 kilo	x	25 kip
2. fish with scales	1 kilo	x	20 kip
3. small fish-perch	1 kilo	x	15 kip

The new prices will be effective when they are announced on 1 September 1981.

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE HILLTRIBE RESETTLEMENT--After the country was liberated, people in a mountainous area affiliated with Keo-Oudom District, Vientiane Province which as a group voluntarily abandoned its swidden cultivation for wet rice cultivation on the plain. In the production season of 1981 there were an additional 25 hilltribe families from this area who decided to change from their migrant farming methods to fixed dry field cultivation. This dry field cultivation will become permanent wet field cultivation. The administration of Keo-Oudom District provided land for the people of eight villages without land; they gave them forest land to clear for future production. [Text]
[Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 29 Jul 81 p 1] 8149

CSO: 4206/2

EDITORIAL ON INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Karachi JANG in Urdu 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Will this Pleasant Change be Permanent?"]

[Text] Reports from New Delhi that discussions on the nonaggression proposal will be conducted on a foreign ministerial level have created a pleasant change in atmosphere. India has also invited Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi to New Delhi to discuss the proposal. A letter is also being sent to Pakistan by India asking for elucidation of Pakistan's nonaggression proposal. The discussions in Delhi between Pakistan's Ambassador Abdul Sattar and India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, and talks between Indian Ambassador Natwar Singh and Premier Indira Gandhi appear to be links in the same chain of events. All India Radio broadcast the contents of the Indian prime minister's letter to a foreign leader in which she denied the allegation that she did not fully accept the existence of Pakistan. She expressed friendship and cooperation for Pakistan and for all neighboring countries and said that the basic problems of all these countries were the same, hence cooperation among them was necessary.

In the recent past, statements were continuously made by Indian leaders against Pakistan and its defence efforts which created considerable tension, and it had seemed as though Indian leaders, including Mrs Gandhi, were creating an atmosphere for aggression and war. Not only Pakistan thought so. Similar opinions were expressed inside India, and the leaders of the Indian opposition party severely criticized the conduct of the ruling Congress party leaders and demanded that the propaganda against Pakistan be stopped and that its antiaggression proposal be given serious attention in a positive manner.

Pakistan showed great patience and self-control in the face of Indian propaganda; and, during all that period, President Zia continued to make statements that would be conducive to creating an air of understanding. It is very gratifying now that India has agreed to discuss a nonaggression pact. It is important, therefore, that before and during negotiations, Indian leaders should abstain from statements which could be injurious to the atmosphere of reciprocity.

India and Pakistan, which are developing countries, cannot tolerate a war. Past wars benefitted neither India nor Pakistan. The dangers created in the area by expansionism necessitates cooperation and understanding between India and Pakistan.

and such cooperation will foil any attempt by foreign powers to interfere in the affairs of the subcontinent or of the entire area. In order to maintain stable peace and understanding on the subcontinent, it is essential that disputes be settled through negotiation. This was the principle agreed to in the Simla Pact. Whether the dispute concerns Jammu and Kashmir, or any other matter, solutions should be sought through negotiation.

By her recent statement that Kashmir was not a subject for discussion, and that it was an inseparable part of India, Mrs. Gandhi has gone against the Simla Pact, according to which India is committed to negotiation even on the Kashmir issue. As Morarjee Desai, the former prime minister of India, said in an interview on the Voice of America, the Simla Pact contains a section in which the solution of the Kashmir problem by means of negotiation is mentioned. Mrs. Gandhi is committed to negotiating with Pakistan on this issue. Morarjee Desai criticized the Indian premier's stand that she would discuss the nonaggression proposal without including the Kashmir problem. We hope that Mrs. Gandhi will review her stand on this matter and, together with a nonaggression agreement, will discuss the Jammu and Kashmir issue which, in the past, has created unpleasant relations and war.

If both countries end their conflicts and cooperate in bringing prosperity to their people, no foreign power will be able to gain a foothold on the subcontinent. Russia dared to send its troops into Afghanistan because there was no such cooperation and understanding between Pakistan and India. In the interests of the area, such an understanding is essential. Now that there is the possibility that negotiations will start between India and Pakistan on a nonaggression treaty, it is imperative to abstain from statements which could cloud the atmosphere of amiability. It is to be hoped that the Indian leadership will remain aware of what the time and situation demand.

9863

CSO: 4203/37

EDITORIAL URGES COMBINED ARAB ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

Karachi JANG in Urdu 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Reaction Against Israel"]

[Text] The annexation of the Golan Heights has aroused a severe reaction against Israel in Islamic countries. Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Pakistan have issued strong statements against this aggressive act. Egypt also has expressed its disapproval. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi severely condemned this expansionist move by Israel, calling it yet another example of that country's expansionist policies; further proof that Israel had no regard for international laws and spurned world opinion. Agha Shahi called Israel's action a great danger to world peace and security. He strongly urged the brotherhood of nations to condemn Israel's action in the most severe terms and make it absolutely clear that occupied territories would not be allowed to be annexed by force. The foreign minister expressed the full support and complete accord of the people and Government of Pakistan for Syria. He supported Syria's call for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation arising from Israel's action and to take the necessary steps to force Israel to rescind its illegal action. The leader of Pakistan's delegation to the United Nations, Riaz Piracha, addressed the meeting of the General Assembly which was discussing the Middle East problem and strongly condemned the Israeli action. He demanded Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands and the holy city of Jerusalem. He said that, without the restitution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied areas, there cannot be a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The strong reaction shown by the Arab countries and by Pakistan against Israel's expansionist action expressed the feelings of all Muslims. The question is: will this verbal protest affect Israel in the slightest? If the Security Council, after taking this problem under consideration, should pass a resolution, and even if Israel's patron powers should refrain from vetoing this resolution, will Israel bow before the decision of the brotherhood of nations? The answer to this question is decidedly in the negative. Israel is the only country in the world which has established a record of going against the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. Undoubtedly, the reactions of Islamic countries and the resolution of the Security Council will create an international feeling against Israel; but, as past experience has shown, no practical results

will emerge. Arab countries, therefore, should not be satisfied with verbal protests and with resolutions passed in the Security Council. The only answer to Israel's expansionist actions is Arab unity and a common policy. Saudi Arabia's cabinet also has condemned Israel's action and appealed for Arab unity against Israel. It is a matter for regret and sorrow that, even after suffering repeated Israeli aggressions, Arab countries have not awakened and are not making any effort to create unity among their ranks. All attempts in this direction fail because of disunity, as, for example, the recent Arab leaders' conference in Morocco.

It is clear that Israel has made preparations for another war against the Arabs and, in particular, wants to launch a first strike against Syria, although Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries also are Israeli targets. If, in spite of all this, Arab countries delay in uniting and agreeing upon a policy, then the Arab and Islamic world could suffer grievous damage at the hands of Israel. As far as Muslim countries are concerned, they are ready to give every assistance to the Arabs against Israel; but the Arabs have to get together first and decide upon a course of action.

At this time, Arab countries should consider exerting pressure on countries protecting and supporting Israel and on taking practical steps as well, because whatever Israel does is with the aid of its European supporters and its American weapons. The full benefits of Arab oil and Arab wealth accumulated in the West reach Israel. Israel's patron countries buy oil from Arab countries but maintain Israel's military superiority by supplying it with the latest weapons. Arab countries should make it plain to such countries that they cannot at one and the same time protect Israeli aggression and take advantage of Arab friendship. Arab countries should prepare a plan of action for exerting pressure on Israel's patrons. Such a plan should include the use of oil as a weapon, the withdrawal of Arab wealth from the United States and Europe, and the lessening of diplomatic relations with these countries. Without such measures, the United States and Europe will not understand the importance of friendship with the Arabs and the disadvantages of supporting Israel. It is to be hoped that, after the recent expansionist action by Israel, Arab countries will act wisely and will not delay any longer bringing unity and order to their ranks. It is imperative to go beyond verbal protests and UN resolutions and resort to practical measures.

9863

CSO: 4203/37

MINISTER EXPLAINS POSTPONEMENT OF POLLS

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Jan 17: Mr Mahmood A. Haroon, Federal Interior Minister, said here today that one of the reasons why the Government was unable to conduct elections was the impending threat of terrorism from Al-Zulfikar and those who were dead keen to exploit the situation for spreading alien ideology to subvert Pakistan.

The Interior Minister, who was replying to the discussion on internal security situation in the Federal Council, recalled that President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq had pledged to hold elections if they were to lead to "positive results." The President had obviously meant that he would like the elections to lead to stability but he found no hope of achieving it in the presence of 88 political parties working at cross purposes, he said.

He pointed out that the so-called political alliances among some parties were going to last only until the date for elections was set. How could one expect stability to come from coalition government of heterogeneous parties, he asked.

Mr Haroon also defended the Government policy to lead the

nation towards attainment of Islamic democracy. He referred to the British parliamentary democracy and pointed out that it had justified and legalised homosexuality and adultery. Would the people of Pakistan accept such a democracy and such enactments? he asked and said that the people of Pakistan were determined to follow the dictates of God and Sunnah of His Prophet (peace be upon him).

Mr Haroon also criticised those who were demanding return to the 1973 Constitution and said the performance of the then Government under that Constitution was enough to show that they paid only lip sympathy to Islam. He said that on the contrary the present Government had taken a number of practical steps leading the country towards Islam.

The Interior Minister once again referred to the report of the Amnesty International on the human and political rights in Pakistan and categorically denied that the Government had permitted murders or police torture of political workers. He said let the Amnesty International prove a single such incident. But he admitted there were some stray police excesses, not in political cases, where the Government had dismissed the police officers concerned and taken action.

He said he would be ready to assist in any such case where it was brought to his notice that the person had been illegally detained or tortured.

ASGHAR KHAN'S RELEASE DEMANDED

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Workers of defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqal called for "immediate" release of Air Marshal (ret'd.) Asghar Khan.

Celebrating his birth anniversary in Karachi on Sunday, they asserted that Pakistan which came into being on the basis of adult suffrage and could only be consolidated through democratic process.

"Jashn-e-Saalgirah" for Mr. Asghar Khan was held at the residence of Mr Ahmad Mian Soomro, Tehrik's Sind Branch Chief. Also present was Begum Asghar Khan who cut a four-tier birthday cake.

Mr Musheer Ahmad Peshimam, Secretary-General of the defunct Tehrik, said that Mr Asghar Khan's integrity was unquestionable his politics was based on honesty of purpose, and not on political expediency, he added.

Mr Peshimam said the basic issue was transfer of power through popular vote under the 1973 Constitution. Without return to democracy, the country's future would not be assured, he maintained.

Mian Soomro said that Mr Asghar Khan's birthday was an occasion of joy, and celebrating it was like reaffirmation of the democratic precept and the rule of law.

The defunct party's Information Secretary, Mr Nadees Siddiqui, urged that if there was any charge for which Mr. Asghar Khan continued to be detained he should be tried in an open court.

He sounded optimistic about the 'Greater Alliance', indicating the 'Greater Alliance' had been covered by the leaders of the defunct parties during their recent talks.

Mrs Shahida Jameel, late Mr H. S. Suhrawardy's grand-daughter, and her husband, Ch. Mohammad Jameel, said that Mr. Asghar Khan's birthday yesterday was both a matter of joy and sorrow — joy at keeping aloft the banner of democracy and the people's supremacy and sorrow because the 'chief' remained incarcerated while democracy lay scuttled.

Mr Asghar Khan's birthday celebrations begun on Sunday all over the country and will continue till Jan 25.

A Press release said that some 50 functions were held, with the main programme, in Kisan Hall, Lahore; Town Hall, Peshawar; Soomro House, Karachi, and at Quetta.

A number of functions were held in the interior of the four provinces.

Dawn Lahore Bureau adds:

LAHORE, Jan 17: The workers and leaders of the Tehrik-i-Istiqal today celebrated the 61st birthday of their chief, Air Marshal (Retired) Asghar Khan at a simple ceremony at the Fane Road residence of Mian Mahmud Ali Kasuri.

Speaking on the occasion, Mian Kasuri prayed for the long life of Mr Asghar Khan so that he could serve the nation devotedly. He also prayed for his honourable release.

Mian Sahib lamented that the Tehrik chief had been continuously under detention since Oct. 16, 1979 excepting a brief break of five weeks. He noted that political parties and their activities had been banned on that date and continued to be so even today.

The birthday celebrations took place at Mr. Kasuri's residence after the administration had banned the entry of the party workers and leaders into Kissan Hall on Muzang Road on the plea that it was a political gathering. Some ladies however, managed to get into the hall.

Mian Mahmud Ali and other leaders of the party tried to prevail upon the Magistrate on duty to allow them to celebrate the birthday in the hall as they did not propose to hold any political meeting there but were not allowed to do so. They then moved to Mr Kasuri's residence.

The President of the Punjab Tehrik, Mr Hamid Surfaraz, also paid rich tributes to Mr Asghar Khan and said the time would come when the Air Marshal would resume his services to the nation. The well-known poet, Saifuddin Saif, recited a poem. Those present on the occasion included, Mr Khurshid Kasuri and Begum Mahnaz Rafi. Leaders of other defunct parties, including Sheikh Rafique Ahmed, Rao Rashid and Mr Rashid Qureshi also turned up on the occasion.

HYDERABAD

Dawn staff correspondent at Hyderabad adds:

The 61st birthday of Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan, chief of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqbal, was celebrated throughout Hyderabad division with great zeal and fervour.

In Hyderabad the workers of the Tehrik celebrated the birthday at two places, namely Latifabad and Jamshoro and prayed for the health, prosperity and long life of their chief. At both the places a large number of workers participated.

CSO: 4220/200

MINISTER ON ANTITERRORIST CELLS

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 17: Mr. Mahmoud A. Haroon, Federal Interior Minister, said in the Federal Council tonight that conscious of the terrorist threat from the A-Zulfiqar the Government had set up at the centre and in the provinces special anti-terrorist cells manned by specially trained police.

Mr Haroon, who was winding up a three-day discussion on the internal situation in which about 100 members took part, gave an assurance that the head of the Al-Zulfiqar would be brought one day before the bar of people to answer for the blood of innocent people.

He said the Government was aware of the hit-list of the Al-Zulfiqar and had taken steps to provide adequate protection to all of them whether they were in or outside the Government. But he refused to reveal the names on the hit-list and the protection measures in public interest.

The Interior Minister said he was gratified to hear the complaints from the members against the law and order enforcing machinery, but he reminded the members that the

police alone could not be blamed for its shortcomings. It was part of society and it was the duty of people in different sectors to work towards improving moral fibre of the nation. That could be done if the nation sincerely and genuinely followed the teachings of Islam and the words of the Quaid-i-Azam, he declared.

While Mr Haroon admitted that there was considerable room for improvement in the working of the law and order machinery, he gave figures to show that the rate of crimes in Pakistan had been on the decline over the past few years. He said members could collect from the Interior Ministry copies of a document entitled "Crimes situation in Pakistan since 1948" and its perusal would show that in 1981 the rate of crimes against person and the incidents of murders had remained the lowest ever.

He said crime and terrorism could be further checked if people whole-heartedly extended support to the Government. He said that in fact the recent success in rounding up Al-Zulfiqar

terrorists, including the three persons arrested in Rawalpindi yesterday, was to a great extent due to the public support to the police in their efforts to trace criminals.

The Interior Minister, while referring to some members demand for ruthless action against violence at the university campuses, said the Government was determined to rid the hostels and campus of arsenals. But at the same time, he declared, the Government was bound to follow the rule of law and, therefore, no indiscriminate action could be taken without evidence.

He said he found himself in quandry because on one hand members demanded severe action against those suspected of lawless activity but on the other hand they were critical of detention of about 62 persons out of a population of over eight crore.

He said these persons were detained because they were intelligent people who were responsible for attempts to subvert the nation's integrity and peace but against whom it was not possible to find conclusive evidence because they were clever enough not to leave any proof of their activities.

BHUTTO REGIME'S TORTURE CAMP: PROBE ORDERED

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

LAHORE, Jan 17: The Federal Government has issued instruction to reopen investigation into the notorious Dalai Camp affair of the previous Government, according to a report published in daily "Nawa-i-Waqt", Lahore, with Multan dateline.

Now it is learnt that a special cell, comprising expert investigators, has been created. The cell has been instructed to complete investigation against high officials incharge of the Camp. Former omcers of the PSP and important personalities of the previous regime and their challans should be presented in the courts, the cell has been further instructed.—PPI

A special team of FIA has been asked to complete the investigation at an early date and present challan.

It is learnt that immediately after imposition of Martial Law, former Ministers Milan Iftikhar Ahmed Tari and Chaudhri Irfad and many important members of defunct People's Party, who had earlier disappeared, suddenly came to Lahore and made sensational revelations regarding the Dalai Camp. These people said that a secret camp had been established at Dalai, near River Jhelum in Azad Kashmir, where these people were kept as a consequence of opposing Mr Bhutto's Government and were tortured. Then the echo of these allegations was heard in the Lahore High Court. However, after that the whole thing receded to cold

CSO: 4220/200

COMMENTARY ON PARTIAL LIFTING OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by A. T. Chaudhri]

[Text]

AFTER several aborted plans to relax or lift precensorship on the Press, the government has at last shown a little mercy to the muted Dailies and freed them from the midnight grind of securing a licence, a certification of bona fides, to see the light of the day. This should help restore, at least partially, the bruised credibility of the muzzled Press and the eroded morale of the reading public.

Cynics might say that the damage already done to the 'elan' of the national Press by the debilitating and drawn-out censorship would be difficult to repair. They might also argue that the critical faculties of journalists, who are the watchdogs of public interest, have been benumbed. These watchdogs may not be able to "bark" loud enough now to make the "fourth estate" — as the Press was called in Burke's medieval terminology — once again the co-equal of other "estates".

A shot in heart

It is wrong to suggest, however, that print journalism in Pakistan has grown fond of its chains like the Prisoner of Chillon who uttered the Byronic sigh, when his chains fell: "My very chains and I grew friends. So much a long communion tends." But quite a few Dailies which once

boasted of their commitment to "adversary" or independent journalism may require a shot of adrenalin in the heart to revive their pulse-beat — which cannot stop long enough without damaging some vital organs.

In a way, the fate that befell the Press in this country was inevitable. Press freedom is not automatic. Those who uphold it cannot just state it as an abstraction; they must be prepared to suffer for it. That is the ultimate test of the survival of a free Press. But if some veteran journalists are always willing to lie with high officials in the same bed, they cannot get up without tarnishing the best Papers, or further corroding the worst, and jeopardising the future of the Press and democracy itself.

Again, when the torch-bearers of democracy willingly pave the way for the imposition of Martial Law, the Press must become the first casualty, for Press censorship is one of the pre-requisites of a Martial Law regime. Indeed, censorship need not be arbitrary, drastic and self-defeating, it defeats its purpose when it fails to control untruth and only tries to suppress the truth.

Censorship here was put in the hands of those who had little competence, less vision, lesser acquaintance with the time-honoured canons of journalism and least awareness of the long history of follies and crimes committed in the name of public interest. Day after day and night

after night, these censors sharpened their rapiers to cut through the maze of news and views and make dents in the Dailies to serve some subterranean interests. (Even the dents had to be covered up with "fillers", because white space was anathema to the blackbrowed censors strutting about as super-editors).

Their chief concern was not to cater to the needs of a well-informed public which stands guard over national interests, but to protect the sacred cows against the sharp quills of arrogant scribes. And these sacred cows proliferated in course of time for they came to comprise not only bureaucratic barons, but also police bosses. No expose of bureaucracy by the Press! That was the censor's guideline, since truth has a despotic character which the monopolistic bureaucrats must abhor. The two are always on bad terms. So, censorship must provide a protective umbrella for bureaucracy. And, it did.

That is where censorship erred so grievously — to say nothing of other grievous errors, such as glaring disparities in its norms and criteria from Province to Province and from one newspaper centre to another. After all there were no ground rules for the censors; they followed the rule of thumb to sift good from the bad, the virtuous from the vicious, and to blot out the "unprintable" — the worthless stuff of eggheads who do not know what journalism is about and what to print and what not to print.

Access to facts

All this is behind us now – hopefully! But critics apprehend that the piecemeal lifting of censorship, without lifting the ban on politics, and the shift from pre-censorship to self-censorship may well turn out to be a change from tweedledom to tweedledee, as the trite phrase goes. But this appears to be an idle apprehension. Self-censorship in the hands of professional editors – and every editor worth his salt has a built-in censor in his mind – is surely a change for the better. The editors know the limits of the change. They know the elasticity in the rubber band. They also know how to switch over from the narrow to the broad-gauged rails of daily journalism.

Nevertheless, the new stirrings in Pakistan and its steady trek towards the goal of Islamisation and democratisation, demand that the Press be turned into "a free marketplace of ideas," to borrow the Miltonian dictum. The people must have access to all the facts to help them interpret events intelligently. They should not be treated as outsiders distinct from insiders who alone are competent to govern the country. If the country is to be governed with the consent of the people, they should know what is going on behind the scenes, under the surface and beyond the horizon. That is the job of an independent Press. And that job cannot be performed by a tame and timid media which is treated as a sprawling backyard of the Ministry of Information.

Again, if society is to be transformed, in keeping with Islamic precepts and democratic tenets, this cannot be done by those sitting in official offices. Societies are transformed not by the edicts of govern-

ments, but by the creativity of thinkers, scientists, teachers and leaders of public opinion, among others. Here the Press, the TV and the Radio have an essential function to perform – to inform, to interpret, to deduce and to build public opinion. This essential function cannot be performed if the Press is censored and the TV and Radio are controlled and all are made to toe the official line and babble in a conformist tone. There must be free exchange of ideas by an unfettered media – the media with a social conscience.

Break with past

Thus, the clamant need is to make a break with the past. The abnoxious Press laws should be drastically revised. A second look should be given to the sterile policy of controlling a set of newspapers and news agencies and coercing them to pursue an identical line. Now that we stand on the threshold of democratic regeneration and Islamic renaissance, a clear line should be drawn – in phases, of course – between the Government and the Press.

It should be recognised that those who run the government and those who man the Press have two different roles to perform in raising the edifice of a new society. The one must act, the other must scrutinise every act. The one should formulate policies, the other should criticise, rather than publicise, these policies – in the public interest. The one should pontificate on matters of the moment; the other should be free to strike a note of dissent. Since dissent is the quintessence of Islamic polity and democratic society, this thrust and counter-thrust must go on to grease the wheels of the Government and the Press, alike.

LEADER CALLS FOR POLITICAL ALLIANCE

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 8

[Text]

President of the defunct JUP, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, has said the formation of a broadbased alliance of the prominent defunct political parties is possible on minimum points.

These points, he added, include restoration of democracy and preservation of the 1973 constitution.

Talking to newsmen in his office on Sunday he said his party is willing to co-operate with all those leaders or parties who desire the revival of democratic order in the country.

He said only elections can pull the country out of crisis.

He opposed Majlis-e-Shoora and added it is neither democratic nor Islamic. Elaborating the point he said under the constitution the parliament should be elected and under the Islamic system a woman and a non-muslim cannot become a member of the Shoora.

The JUP chief said that several leaders of the defunct PPP have been included in the Shoora and most of these leaders were disqualified by a tribunal appointed by the present Government.

Maulana Noorani also opposed the offer of no war pact with India.

He said previously no war pact offer had come from India, but the same was rejected.—PTI.

CSO: 4220/200

PROPOSALS ON 51 LAWS FINALIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 15--The Council of Islamic Ideology has finalised its recommendation on 51 existing laws with a view to bringing them in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

A consolidated report to this effect has been submitted to the government. The report contained laws in Volume I of the Pakistan Code, covering the period from 1838 to 1871.

It includes the Interest Act, 1839, the Registration of Ships Act, 1841, the Public Accountants' Default Act, 1850, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, the Forfeited Deposits Act, 1850, the Tolls Act, 1851, the Recusant Witnesses Act, 1853, the Mesne Profits and Improvements Act, 1855, the Legal Representatives Suits Act, 1855, the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, the Bills of Lading Act, 1856, the Hindu Widows Re-marriage Act, 1856, the Opium Act, 1857, the Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860, the Police Act, 1861, the Excise (Spirits) Act, 1863, the Carriers Act, 1865, the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866, the Unclaimed Deposits Act, 1866, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Divorce Act, 1869, the Unclaimed Deposits Act, 1870, the Court-fees Act, 1870, the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871.

Such reports in respect of the remaining volumes of the Pakistan Code will follow as soon as the examination of the laws contained in those volumes is finalised.--APP.

CSO: 4220/201

RAPID PROGRESS IN EDUCATION REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

Pakistan has achieved rapid progress in primary and higher education during the period, 1947-1980, resulting in Multi-fold increase in primary and secondary level enrolment and establishment of a network of higher educational facilities, professional colleges, and universities throughout the country.

According to an official report, there was very little that the country had inherited at the time of independence. The number of primary schools in the year 1947-48 was only 8,413 and by 1959-60 the number was 17,901. Their number further rose to 41,290 in 1969-70, and 56,920 in 1979-80.

Enrolment in the primary schools was only 0.7 million at the time of independence. Twelve years after independence, the enrolment increased to 1.86 million in 1959-60. By 1969-70, the primary school enrolment had risen to 3.9 million. It further increased and reached the level of 6.57 million in 1979-80. This means doubling in the size of enrolment in primary schools.

Similarly, the number of high schools was only 408 in 1947-48. It rose to 1,000 in 1959-60, and 1,995 in 1969-70. By 1979-80 the number of high schools rose further to 3,464. Enrolment in high schools stood at only 0.08 million 1947-48. It increased to 0.15 million in 1959-60, and 0.34 million in 1969-70. By 1979-80 the high schools enrolment rose to 0.54 million.

Besides the progress in primary and secondary education,

there was much faster growth in higher education and professional education (i.e. Engineering and Medicine). One reason for this phenomenon seems to be that the economic development in the new country had created a substantial demand for educated and professionally trained persons, i.e. skilled manpower. Since development was fast and the requirement grew, there was an increasing tendency to acquire higher and professional education to meet the requirement of skilled manpower.

The report said, at the time of independence there were only two universities, and no professional colleges. By 1969-70 the number of universities increased to four, and the number of professional colleges was 40. At the end of the decade of the 1960s, i.e. 1969-70, the number of universities rose to seven and that of the professional colleges to 59.

The momentum of growth in educational facilities was maintained during 1970s. By 1979-80, there were 15 universities and 99 professional colleges.

Educational facilities in general colleges in the subjects of Arts and Sciences also expanded substantially. The number of general colleges was only 40 in the year 1947-48. By 1959-60, the colleges numbered 126. By 1969-70 the number of general colleges rose further to 400. This rapid growth of higher education is spectacular by any standard.—PPI

JAPAN TO GIVE LOAN ASSISTANCE

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Jan 15: Japan has agreed to extend a total of 1.6 billion yen (Rs. 116 crore) in loan assistance to Pakistan for the current fiscal year.

Notes to this effect were exchanged here on Thursday between Mr. Tates Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan and Mr. Ojas Anand, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division.

The agreement provides for a commodity loan of 8.9 billion yen (Rs 44 crore) project loans amounting to 16.1 billion yen (Rs 72 crore) for three development projects of Pakistan.

An amount of 12.2 billion yen (Rs 54 crore) will be made available to WAPDA for its 500 kv Faisalabad-Guddu-Karachi transmission line project. The Japanese loan will finance the construction of 500 kv grid stations to facilitate interconnection of the country's power transmission system.

WAPDA PROJECT

Another WAPDA project, the Quetta power station expansion project has been allocated two billion yen (Rs 8.8 crore). The amount will be used for installing a second 25 megawatt gas turbine at the Quetta power station.

The balance of 1.9 billion yen (Rs 8.5 crore) has been earmarked for the installation of a microwave radio relay system along the coastal area of Baluchistan linking Karachi with Uthal, Ormara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani.

These two projects will contribute to the development of Baluchistan and form a part of the province's special development programme.

The loans are repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry a concessional interest rate of 2.75 per cent.

GRANT ASSISTANCE

The Government of Japan has also pledged over nine billion yen (Rs 40 crore) in grant assistance to Pakistan, including grants for centres of excellence in Pakistani universities, road construction machinery for National Logistics Cell, promotion of food production, Sarnan water supply project in Baluchistan, during the 1981-82 fiscal year, making the total Japanese official development assistance (ODA) to Pakistan in excess of 184 million dollars this year.—PPI

CSO: 4220/201

NO ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS IN FEDERAL COUNCIL

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 10

[Text]

LAHORE, Jan 17: The former Central Law Minister and Secretary General of the Muslim League, Mr S. M. Zafar expressed the view today that adjournment motions were beyond the scope and jurisdiction of nominated Federal Council.

In a statement issued to the Press today Mr Zafar expressed his full agreement with the Central Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq, who he said had frankly spoken on the subject to correct the record. He maintained that adjournment motions presumed and aimed at the opposition and censure of the government which were not in the scheme of things.

Maintaining that an adjournment motion is defined "as a technical device by which a matter of public importance is brought before an elected Assembly for discussion," Mr Zafar said the main objectives of such a motion were to subject the executive to accountability and

to criticise the Government policies and actions. An adjournment motion he noted, was a powerful weapon in the hands of an opposition to discredit the government and to use the sanctity and protection of the House to voice a public grievances with a view to mobilising public opinion outside the Assembly. The present Majlis-e-Shoora by its charter and character was not meant for this function under the Federal Council Ordinance of 1961, he added.

An appointed institution could not get more than what had already been bestowed upon it, Mr Zafar concluded.

CSO: 4220/201

COMMENTARY ON COUNCIL SESSION

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Anis Mirza]

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Jan 17: Khan Abdul Wali Khan, an elder politician, former leader of the Opposition, signatory to the 1973 Constitution and more recently subject of controversy, figured prominently in the morning's proceedings of the nominated Majlis-e-Shoora. Amidst a hushed hall Law Minister Sharfuddin Pirzada rose from his ministerial front seat to make a statement on a recent alleged published interview of Mr Wali Khan.

Mr Pirzada, attired in a black Sherwani, speaking in English, in his 45-minute guarded but poised oration, not only sought to refute what he termed an "unfortunate and unnecessary controversy" arising about the authorship of the 1940 March 23 Pakistan Resolution, but supplemented his observations with an extended documented dissertation on the genesis of Pakistan.

Three times Attorney-General, a former foreign Minister, and currently Chairman of the Qaid-i-Azam Biography Committee, Mr Pirzada's 25-page prepared text in English, punctuated by couplets in Urdu, came as a surprise.

When this correspondent asked Mr Pirzada on the immediate urgency of his statement, the Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs smiled and replied, "As a Pakistani who had taken an oath to protect the ideology of Pakistan, as a lawyer and a technician and as the Chairman of the Qaid-i-Azam

Biography Committee it is necessary to end a controversy by putting the record straight."

The background of Mr Pirzada's statement was a story by itself. Apparently, the Federal Law Minister had prepared his text over a 3-day intensive study of Zafullah Khan's original note which he had with him along with re-checks with his own office in Karachi, plus a re-check with the India Office Library in London through the Pakistan Embassy in London.

In the lobby, however, many of the Shoora members commented by saying that it would be interesting to see whether or not the "unfortunate controversy" had really ended. Some of the members said the note of Zafullah Khan should be circulated among the members. Others said it would be interesting to see whether Mr Wali Khan came out with a rejoinder, and were hopeful that with the lifting of censorship Mr Wali Khan's point of view also would be passed before the public.

Asked about the compulsion to deliver a dissertation on the genesis of Pakistan after 34 years, Law Minister Pirzada pointed to one of his couplets in Urdu and said: "If you want to survive, then you have to repeatedly talk of the past, remember historic ideals so that both the new and future generations know the background of ideas and sacrifices."

Several members rose in a chorus to comment on the Pirzada address. One of the first,

to rise was young Hussain Haroon from Karachi who congratulated the Law Minister on his lucid, concise speech". Karachi's Masood Hussain Syed said that in his historical perspective Mr Pirzada had forgotten to mention the role of Mulla Azhari. He said that by 1904, the Hindus had accepted ragatani, had Hinduism been permissible, it would have been interesting to hear the views of the author of M. A. Jinnah — A religious study."

In sharp contrast to the statement of the Law Minister was the general discussion on Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon's motion on the law and order situation and the security of Pakistan. From the side aisles Bilqees Shahbaz, a woman member from distant Aharan in Baluchistan, spoke with complete abandon and calm. A well-known social worker, her head draped with a printed white chadar, Bilqees in an extempore speech in Urdu argued that no law and order would be possible in a country where women were not safe. She said the members had glibly talked about the protection to the home and family, by saying that under the present Government "chadar and char divari" were sanctified.

Bilqees Shahbaz said that many girls were being kidnapped, molested and criminally assaulted. She said it was a well-known fact that young girls were being bought and sold by their parents. They were being married by greedy parents to

decrepit old men or rich pleasure-loving lords. She said that when President Zia had talked about Islam and the Islamic way of life many of the women who were concerned with improving the status of women had initially been hopeful. But of late, Bilqees said, a new class of people was emerging in Pakistan which was exploiting the name of Islam for their personal benefit. Raising her voice, Bilqees Shahbaz said: "When it comes to giving a dowry to the daughter they shout aloud but when it comes to giving a sister and daughter her share in the property, the men turn round and Islamic law suddenly disappears."

Yet another woman member from North-West Frontier Province rose to speak in the internal security debate. Silver-haired Kama Arduddin condemned the custom of 'walwar' (bride price) in Baluchistan and the NWFP and said it was un-Islamic system. She endorsed the views expressed by Bilqees Shahbaz.

A stir was visible in the women's benches of the Majlis-e-Shoora when Dr Iqbal Ahmed, a familiar face of Pakistan Television and a populist speaker at religious lectures in Lahore's Bagh-e-Jinnah, rose from his seat and condemned the Family Law Ordinance as un-Islamic. Dr Iqbal Ahmed called for its revocation and said it was time to think whether or not "chadar and char divari" in Pakistan was really being practised in the Islamic way (clapping by male members). Later in the lobby, women members were seen with angry faces. One elder woman member remarked: "Now they want women to wear not only the chadar but also want us to be locked up in 4 walls."

Karachi's Saeed Hasan speaking in the debate said a proper political system with a positive economic base was the only solution for multiplying internal security problems. The bearded Mr Hasan said no system whatever political or economic was possible without proper elections. He said it was wrong to put blame on individuals and organisations.

Zain Noorani from Karachi, speaking in English, said Al-Zulfikar was not the only organisation functioning in Pakistan. Batches of 20 persons were being sent to Lumumba Friendship University for training in terrorist methods.

Mr Noorani said: "How is it that they come and go like magicians?"

Speaking about the Bihari Muslims stranded in Bangladesh, Mr Noorani argued that in 1947 they opted for Pakistan and they should not be treated at par with Afghan refugees.

Young Hussain Haroon speaking with aplomb in English argued that institutionalised democracy was basically linked with the law and order and internal security question. He charged that foreign Powers were instigating people towards terrorism.

In the lobby Mr Hussain Haroon was heard talking about the superiority of the people as an institution in the sharing of power at all levels.

PAKISTAN-SAUDI ARABIA ECONOMIC COOPERATION EXAMINED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Pak-Saudi Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The inaugural meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Company has decided that priorities should be given to economically viable projects to help boost the economy of Pakistan based on maximum use of local raw material and labour. The meeting also discussed at length the agenda which included consideration of policy guidelines particularly and gave their approval in principle. The guidelines included objectives of the company, basis of investment decisions particularly relating to priorities, investment criteria, liquidity and creating, expanding and stimulating investment in agriculture. The main object of the Company is to make investment in industrial and agro-based industrial fields in Pakistan on commercial basis through carrying out of industrial projects and marketing in Pakistan and abroad.

Saudi Arabia, it may be recalled, is the biggest aid-giver to Pakistan and has of late both the countries have started collaborating in many projects. Saudi Arabia is now the largest buyer of Pakistani products and the biggest employer of Pakistani manpower. The economic cooperation between the two countries is growing every day. What is heartening is the fact that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has shown its keenness to participate effectively in financing development projects in this country. The recent visit of the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, to Pakistan has also proved a success to the effect that he has invited Pakistan to apply to Saudi fund for help in the field of oil exploration, development of energy resources or whatever project it needed to be helped and financed. The participation of the Saudi Fund for development in financing the Port Mohammad Bin Qasim manifests the close relationship between the two countries and the keen interest the Saudi Government is taking in the economic development of Pakistan. This colossal project is expected to be completed by June 1985 and its total cost is estimated at 1659.5 million Saudi riyals.

The two countries have virtually become close partners in progress. Recently, it may be recalled, Pakistan has been given major contracts in Saudi Arabia. Pakistan's Airport Development Agency (ADA), for example, has won two more huge contracts bringing the total work it is handling abroad to the tune of Rs. 3,000 million. The two contracts include the construction of a Rs. 300 million

multi-storey building in Riyadh and landscaping and plantation at Yanbu, a new industrial city and port being developed near Madina.

All this makes it abundantly clear that the brotherly relations between the two countries are growing day by day. The cooperation in the economic, political and cultural fields has increased steadily over the past several years. Pakistan has been a principal recipient of economic assistance from Saudi Arabia. The aid was provided to bail this country out of a critical situation like the one we faced in 1979-80 when commitments of foreign economic assistance had come down considerably. The special assistance from Saudi Arabia for Zakat Fund proved a timely help to Pakistan.

The latest decision taken by the Board of Directors of the Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Company will, it is hoped, go a long way to further the mutual collaboration between the two countries. The traditional friendly relations will also be strengthened and cemented on sound basis.

CSO: 4220/201

ANOTHER TERRORIST ARRESTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Rawalpindi, Jan. 17--As the three Kabul-nursed Al-Zulfiqar terrorists, apprehended by the police from a city suburb last night underwent intensive interrogation, a police party picked up another collaborator, Imtiaz (27), and seized hand grenades and small arms from his Arya Mohallah residence here today.

Police sources said that to date three revolvers, five hand grenades, four magazines, 45 bullets and currency worth Rs. 4,200 was recovered.

The accused, the police sources said, was confessed that they received training in rocket-launching and use of firearms at one of the ten camps, established by the Al-Zulfiqar in the capital of Afghanistan. One thousand Afghanis (Rs 200 in Pak currency) were paid to them as monthly stipend besides free boarding and lodging. They were required to wear green uniforms, long boots and cloak made of red cloth.

They have also admitted that they were on special assignments, dictated by their bosses in Kabul, which included looting of banks and assassination of prominent figures of the country.

The police said that the accused have also disclosed that Qayyum Butt and Sardar Saleem leaders of defunct People's Party often visited their camps to deliver lectures backed and supported by Mir Murtaza Bhutto.

The terrorists, hand-cuffed on Saturday, are identified as Idris Beg (20) code-named 'Majid', Aurangzeb (20) code-named 'Imran' and Usman (19) code-named 'Azam'.

Idris and Aurangzeb are stated to be fugitives who escaped from the Asghar Mall, some 20 days ago after killing a police constable.

They have also confessed their involvement in a number of dacoity and firing cases, the police sources said.

A Summary Military Court today granted 14 days' police remand.

Sensational disclosures are expected from the accused.

The police said that before their arrest, these three accused made some resistance but they did not succeed in their struggle and were arrested by plain-dressed police cops last night.

It is believed that these three terrorists have some underground bases in the country where they were supposed to receive directives for carrying on their foul play.

The police are also enquiring from many other persons who are suspected in the case.--APP/PPI

CSO: 4220/201

EDITORIAL SAYS TIME TO EXPLOIT NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Time To Exploit New Sources of Energy"]

[Text]

It is really heartening to see that things have started moving in the right direction on the energy front. The need for having increased reliance on whatever energy sources available in the country was there all along, but no concrete step was ever taken to fulfill that need. We continued increasing imports of oil at increasing costs. And now when the oil bill has become almost unbearable we are taking steps to tap the domestic sources. Had we taken these measures when things were not as bad, by now we would have achieved a real breakthrough in the field of energy. After large deposits of natural gas were discovered, our attitude towards this issue had become rather lethargic. We thought that these abundant reserves of natural gas would meet all our needs, forgetting the fact that it was also an exhaustible source. It

should have been used very judiciously. We did not do so. As a matter of fact we squandered this resource thoughtlessly. And now notes of warning are being sounded, we are being made to realise that we are actually misusing the natural gas, and we are turning to other sources of energy.

The difficulty is that we do not look around and see what others with identical conditions are doing to face the challenges posed by the abnormal increases in oil prices. India, for instance had started working on non-traditional sources of energy and it had initiated the installation of bio-gas plants long ago. We had the potential to set up such plants in our country. But we delayed the use of this source of energy by more than a decade. It was only last year that we set up the first bio-gas plant. We had welcomed the move and had stressed the need

for setting up as many bio-gas plants as possible with top speed. Such plants can go a long way in meeting the energy requirements at local level particularly at village level. We have launched a vigorous programme for the electrification of the villages. But the cost of construction of long transmission lines and setting up of grid station is rather too high to be economical. Besides, the maintenance of these lines would mean substantial recurring expenditure. Above all, the diversion of the electricity generated in the urban industrial areas has already caused acute shortages for industry. This calls for a prompt and a very vigorous programme for making the villages self-sufficient in their energy requirements. This could be done by setting up bio-gas plants, harnessing solar energy, wind energy and even the hydel power in the northern regions of

the country. We are glad to learn that as many as 170 bio-gas plants are planned to be set up in the province of Sind by June next. These units are definitely going to contribute to the uplift of the rural masses. The speed with which these units are intended to be set up should be accelerated. The sooner they are commissioned the better.

It is time that the other non-traditional sources, particularly the renewable sources of energy, were also explored. We have already been offered silicon technology for harnessing solar energy. This technology is simple and cheap. The two ingredients — sun and sand—are abundant in

our country. We should take advantage of this technology which would definitely help in bettering the condition of our masses. In the northern regions where there are numerous natural waterfalls small hydel generators can be installed. The feasibility of harnessing this source of energy has already been ascertained. Steps should now be taken to finalise the plans in this regard and execute them with the urgency the time demands. All such plans need to be implemented on emergency basis so that we may bring down our oil import bill to manageable limits. Unless it is done all our efforts to boost exports and accelerate development would be frustrated.

SUGARCANE GROWERS COOPERATIVES PLANNED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 15 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

LAHORE, Jan 14: The Punjab Government has decided to set up sugarcane growers cooperative societies a village level which would cover two to three villages to provide incentives to both sugar mills and cane-growers.

At a meeting of the Sugarcane Control Board held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Punjab Food Minister Sardar Rafiq Haider Leghari it was approved that there would be federation of these cooperative societies at the mill zone level. Every cooperative society will be represented at the federation in accordance with the number of its members. These cooperative societies and federation will be constituted under the Cooperative Societies Act but would be under the administrative control of cane commissioner, Punjab.

It was further decided that as an economic incentive to these cooperative societies the concerned sugar mills would provide good quality cane seed at subsidized rates, and also provide pesticides, fertilizers and other inputs to these cooperative societies at concessional rates.

The Cane Control Board also approved the setting up of Cane Development Council for each mill zone area to execute development plans including the development of cane varieties and other related functions. This council would be represented by the members drawn from federation of Cane-growers Societies, sugar mills and government officials from agriculture and feed department.

In order to streamline the business between sugar mills managements and the growers, the board extended its approval to the scheme of three years contract between them.

According to the requirements of the scheme, the mills, even if they do not go into agreement with the growers in their zone areas, it will still be binding upon them to lift the sugar-cane of their zone area.—APP.

CSO: 4220/202

NOVEMBER EXPORT EARNINGS REPORTED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Jan 82 p 8

[Text]

Pakistan's export receipts during November, 1981 amounted to Rs. 1652.9 million (167.0m dollar) as compared to Rs. 1835.5m (186.4m dollar) in the previous month and Rs. 1961.4m (198.1m dollar) in the corresponding month last year, according to a press release issued by State bank yesterday.

The earnings from exports during the month were higher by Rs. 353.2 million than the average of Rs. 1259.7 million for this month over the past five years.

Export proceeds during the first five months of the current fiscal year 1981-82 aggregated Rs. 5111.6m (520.4m dollar) as against Rs. 9122.5m (921.4m dollar) during the corresponding period last year. The monthly average rate, therefore, works out to be Rs. 1022.3m (104.1m dollar) which compares with the corresponding five months average rate of Rs. 1824.5m (184.3m dollar) for 1980, Rs. 1500.7m (150.7m dollar) for 1979, Rs. 1035.5m (104.6m dollar) for 1978, Rs. 830.4m (83.9m dollar) for 1977 and Rs. 674.4m (68.3m dollar) for 1976.

As regards the destination pattern of exports, Japan was the most preminent buyer of Pakistani merchandise and paid an amount of Rs. 150.4m mainly for

fresh & simply preserved fish (Rs. 53.5m), textile yarn & thread (Rs. 44.7m) and cotton (Rs. 20.0m). The second biggest buyer was USA that lifted goods worth Rs. 126.2m. The main items of export to USA were cotton fabrics (Rs. 26.6m), articles of textile materials (Rs. 22.6m), floor coverings & tapestries (Rs. 21.8m) and clothing (Rs. 20.0m). Some of the other notable countries in descending order of magnitude of amounts were Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen (Rs. 121.6m) Iraq (Rs. 113.5m), Saudi Arabia (Rs. 94.0m), Senegal (Rs. 78.5m), UK (Rs. 78.1m), Bahrain (Rs. 73.5m), Kuwait (Rs. 72.4m), UAE (Rs. 72.1m), West Germany (Rs. 58.4m), Hong Kong (Rs. 52.8m), Iran (Rs. 52.5m), Sultanate-Oman (Rs. 44.2m), France (Rs. 40.4) and Bangladesh (Rs. 37.1m).

Exports to RCD countries to tallied Rs. 317.8 (32.1m dollar) during the first five months of the current fiscal year 1981-82 forming 3.5 per cent of the total exports as compared to Rs. 887.2m (87.7m dollar) during the same period last year. The main items of export to RCD countries during the period were articles of textile materials (Rs. 62.1 m), cotton fabrics (Rs. 67.9m), rice (Rs. 38.2m), leather (Rs. 21.8m), non-cotton woven textiles (Rs. 19.2),

paper & paper board (Rs. 12.9m), ships & boats (Rs. 12.5m) textile yarn & thread (Rs. 11.0m) unmilled barley (Rs. 9.7m) and other inorganic chemicals (Rs. 3.6m).

Pakistan's exports under commodity exchange agreements stood at Rs. 554.1m (56.8m dollar) or 3.9 per cent of the total export proceeds during the first five months of the current fiscal year. Barter exports decreased to Rs. 63.3m in November, 1981 from Rs. 63.8m of October, 1981. The principal trading partners under commodity exchange agreements during the month were Bulgaria (Rs. 17.0m), Sweden (Rs. 10.6m), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 10.2m), Hungary (Rs. 8.5m), North Korea (Rs. 8.4m), USSR (Rs. 3.6m), Peoples Republic of China (Rs. 1.5m) and Poland (Rs. 0.7m).

The main commodities exported under commodity exchange agreements during November, 1981 were articles of textile materials (Rs. 21.2m), clothing (Rs. 10.9m), cotton fabrics (Rs. 10.2m), textile yarn & thread (Rs. 8.4m) Oil-seeds nuts & Kernels (Rs. 5.3m) and leather (Rs. 3.7m). The remaining commodities jointly contributed for Rs. 3.6 million during the month under review.

LENTIL PRICE RISE REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 8

[Text]

The prices of pulses have registered further rise in recent months and represent an increase of upto hundred per cent in some cases over the price prevailing in Jan. 1980.

Open market (retail) price of Masoor and Moong have gone up more than two fold during the last two years; of Arhar is another risen by Rs. 3.50 per kilo since Jan. 1980, and Gram pulse is now selling for Rs. 9 per kg.

Mash registered a nominal increase of Rs. 1 per kilo during the period under review.

Following is the open market (per kilo) retail price of seeds of the pulses:

Item	Jan. 80	Jan. 81	Jan. 82
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Moong	4.00	8.50	8.50
Masoor	3.50	6.50	9.50
Arhar	4.50	8.00	8.00
Mash	6.00	6.75	7.00
Gram	—	7.50	9.00

Rates vary from place to place and were as under at the three main markets in the city.

Item	Empress Market	Burns Road	Chari
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Moong	8.50	9.00	9.00
Masoor	9.00	9.40	9.00
Arhar	7.50	7.00	8.00
Gram	9.00	9.00	10.00
Mash	7.00	7.00	8.00

CSO: 4220/200

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION PLANS IN SIND--Work is progressing on schedule in Sind Province on 72 ongoing and new schemes undertaken by the provisions of the 1981-82 Annual Development Plan (ADP). According to an Irrigation Department spokesman, a sum of about Rs. 100 million has been allocated in the current ADP for these 72 schemes which include 58 ongoing and 14 new projects. Among the above schemes the Irrigation Department is working on a number of multi-purpose projects, survey and investigation, drainage and reclamation, floods works and open canals. The multi-purpose projects include the Kotri and Guddu Barrage Irrigation Projects, the Keenhar link canal repair and reconstruction of 34 miles of canals, 10 regulators and three bridges in the Kotri Barrage area and excavation of 47.5 miles of canals construction of 11 regulators and 15 bridges in the Guddu Barrage area. Besides five ongoing survey and investigation schemes work has been completed on feasibility reports for the Makhi-Farash link Nara Canal and Rohri Canal. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 18 Jan 82 p 3]

NWFP LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE--The Govt. of NWFP has promulgated the NWFP Local Government Ordinance, 1982 thereby amending the Ordinance, 1979 (NWFP Ord. IV of 1979) for Section 34. According to the newly promulgated ordinance, the Govt. may by notification, suspend a chairman or a vice chairman or a member of a local council from office if he has incurred any of the disqualifications--enumerated in Sections 28 and 28-A; absented himself without reasonable cause from three consecutive meetings of the Local Council; acted in contravention of the Provisions of Sub-section (4) of Section 42; acted or persistently acts in a manner which renders the local council unable to discharge its duties properly; is guilty of abuse of power or mis-conduct; refuses to take oath under section 32 and generally acts in a manner contrary to public interest. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 5 Jan 82 p 4]

EDITOR'S WIFE APPEALS--Mrs. Wahid Basher has, in a telegram, invited the SMLA's attention to the case of her husband. She said her husband, Mr. Wahid Basher, Associate Editor of 'Al-Fath' weekly, was arrested on Jan. 1, 1981. The hearing of the case ended on Oct. 8, 1981. She said it was not in her knowledge if the Summary Military Court, which tried the case, had given a verdict. She has requested the SMLA to look into the matter of her husband's continued detention. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 8]

ZIA LAUDS RAWALPINDI POLICE--Rawalpindi, Jan 17--President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has appreciated local police authorities for their successful efforts to apprehend a gang of three alleged terrorists and member of notorious subversive organization Al-Zulfikar here yesterday.--PPI [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 18 Jan 82 p 1]

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE REPORT--Islamabad, Jan 17--A sub-committee, appointed by the Council of Islamic ideology, has submitted its detailed report on the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. The Council has sent this report to the Law Reforms Committee of Pakistan Bar Council and the Pakistan Law Commission for their comments. The report aims at making recommendations from the point of view of islamisation and simplification of the procedure of criminal trials, and quick disposal of cases. The Council, on receipt of the comments from these two most prestigious organisations concerning law, is expected to consider this report along with the comments, in March next and finalise its recommendations on the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. These organisations have been requested to send their comments within two months.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 3]

LAWYERS TO MEET ZIA--Islamabad, Jan 17--Mr Abdul Razaq S. Thahim, a member of the Federal Council and a noted lawyer from Sind on Saturday said that he along with his other 70 professional colleagues who are also the members of the Federal Council will soon call on the President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, to apprise him on various issues concerning judiciary and lawyers' community. Mr Thahim, an expert on Islamic law, having several research books to his credit told "Dawn" that he and his colleagues will present some comprehensive recommendations to the President for the proposed draft of new judicial system to be discussed in tomorrow's session. He thanked the President for nominating eminent lawyers from all the four provinces in the Council. He said that out of 287 members 70 members hailed from judiciary. He said that the move to join the Federal Council by such a number of noted lawyers was not opposed by their professional colleagues. Particularly from the District Bar Associations of Sind and, Sind Bar Council not even a single resolution was passed against their joining the Federal Council, he said. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Jan 82 p 4]

CSO: 4220/202

REDUCED OIL DEPENDENCE SEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] The country's dependence on oil is expected to be reduced to about 44 per cent of the total energy requirements by 1985.

This was emphasized by the cabinet in its resolution endorsing Batasan approval of the government's five-year development plan for 1983-87.

Dependence on imported oil has already been reduced from more than 90 per cent of the consumption in 1978 to around 85 per cent in 1981, the cabinet said.

It was explained that the energy program will remain a priority area and will include development of non-conventional sources like biomass, dendro-thermal, minihydros, coco-diesel, and others.

A government study showed that the following objectives will continue to be pursued during the 1983-87 plan period:

1. To provide adequate, timely and secure energy supply to support priority activities in the social and economic service.
2. To promote a more efficient and judicious use of energy and to shift the consumption mix in favor of indigenous sources.
3. To ensure that the above objectives are attained within the limits of environmental acceptability.

The study stressed that in the near-term, the country will experience continued uncertainties over energy supply and prices. Since near-term domestic production cannot displace imports altogether, the Philippines should seek to diversify world oil supplies and enhance their security.

Security of supply can be achieved by building up the country's resource capability at levels sufficient to allow the nation time to resolve the problems caused by an immediate oil shortage, the study said.

Collaboration with other nations in emergency supply sharing is expected to be strengthened, together with technical expertise interchange and continued

promotion of research and development of indigenous and regenerative energy sources.

According to the study, both price and nonprice measures will continue to be implemented to manage demand at levels supportive of activities in the economic and social sectors.

CSO: 4220/203

COCO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX UP SOON

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

President Marcos, jubilant over the signing of a contract to establish a Filipino-German coco-chemical complex in Batangas, announced that this project would result in diversification of the coconut industry to insure stability for the nation's economy and better prices for coconut farmers.

He witnessed the signing at Malacañang yesterday noon of a contract of agreement for the establishment of a pioneering coco-chemical complex in Bauan, Batangas.

Signatories were the United Coconut Chemicals, Inc. (Unichem), owned by Filipino coconut farmers, and the West German engineering firm, Lurgi Umwelt und Chemotechnik GMBH (Lurgi).

Signing for Unichem were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and

Ambassador Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr., chairman and president, respectively. Dr. Horst Hartman and Albrecht C. Kroeker signed for Lurgi.

The coco-chemical complex is one of the 11 major industrial projects previously approved by the President and the cabinet.

The President said this pioneer plant would serve to diversify the use of coconut oil from the traditional edible to chemical and other non-edible uses.

"This could mean stability for the country's coconut industry as a whole and the economic and social upliftment of the coconut farmer in particular," the President said.

Information Minister Gregorio S. Cendaña said the coco-chemical complex means that henceforth, "Philippine copra and

coconut oil will no longer be at the mercy of the vagaries of fluctuating international market prices. The coconut farmer can now look forward to a more stable and higher price for his produce."

President Marcos told newsmen "the principal cause for the violent fluctuations of coconut oil prices in the world market is that more than 50 per cent of its production is consumed in the edible oil market where it competes with a host of other edible oils such as soybean, rapeseed, sunflower, palm, and kernel oils."

He said that in the non-edible oil market, principally in the manufacture of detergents, the only major competitor of coconut oil are the fossil oils.

"Given the exhaustible nature and continuous increase in the price of fossil oils, coco-chemical products will eventually have an undue pricing and long-range supply stability

advantage," the President said.

The United Coconut Planters Bank, which is the first private universal bank here; the Coconut Industry Investment Fund, the coconut farmers' trust fund; and Lurgi would invest jointly in the project.

The Unichem plant will be located on a 50-hectare property in Bauan, Batangas. It is capable of processing 69,400 metric tons per year of crude coconut oil into 65,000 tons of fatty acids and 7,900 tons would be further processed into 30,000 tons of fatty alcohol.

The President said full production should be attained by the second quarter of 1985.

He stressed that the project would tap the growing demand for chemical products derived from coconuts. At the same time, he said, this project would reduce the country's dependence on imported chemicals used in the manufacture of detergents.

EXPORTS DIP IN 1981, IMPORTS RISE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Jan 82 p 24

[Text]

Philippine export declined slightly and imports rose slightly during the past year as compared with 1980 but the country's trade deficit nearly doubled the 1980 shortfall of \$1.726 billion to \$2.535 billion, according to the Central Bank.

Export revenues declined slightly to \$4.452 billion in 1980 from \$4.653 billion in 1980, while import payments rose slightly to \$6.985 billion in 1981 from \$6.379 billion in 1980 mainly on account of the increased oil bill.

The overall deficit in the country's foreign exchange transactions ballooned to \$560 million or \$179 million higher than the \$331 million gap.

CB Governor Jaime Laya said increased remittances and other Filipino workers overseas which brought in a net inflow of \$439 million last year helped offset the Philippines' trade deficit.

Meanwhile, the national government's deficit rose to P10.924 billion last year as a result of higher government expenditures.

The Philippines disbursed \$1.102 billion in interest payments with the expansion in foreign borrowings and the increase in interest rates in world capital markets.

Total net inflow of non-monetary long-term and short-term capital reached \$1.107 BILLION.

Long-term capital rose last year, buoyed up principally by increased foreign investments as well as inward remittances of the proceeds of the World Bank structural adjustment loan.

On the other hand, short-term capital registered an expansion with the greater availability of short-term loans by the private sector principally to cover last year's higher oil import payments.

As of the end of the year just ended, the Philippines' outstanding external debt rose to \$15.835 billion from the end-1980 level of \$12.701 billion.

More than half of the \$15.8 billion external debt total went to the public sector, which expanded borrowings further to sustain expenditures for development purposes as well as replenish relending funds to private borrowers.

In the domestic sector, domestic liquidity expanded from P67.803 billion in 1980 to \$78.612 billion last year. Domestic credits rose to P109.869 billion in efforts to fill public and private sector credit requirements.

The total credit portfolio of the CB also rose to P38.154 billion from P30.268 billion.

The Philippines' international dollar reserve position stood at \$2.574 billion at the end of

1981, mainly in the form of foreign investments, demand deposits and gold holdings which is more than adequate to cover import requirements for a four-month period.

The exchange rate of the peso to the United States dollar deteriorated from P7.5114 at the end of 1980 to P7.8997 at the end of the past year.

The deterioration of the Philippine currency during the past year was attributed to two main factors: firstly, the strength of the US dollar which put downward pressure on the exchange value of the peso as well as on other currencies; and secondly the continuing deficit in Philippine foreign exchange transactions.

Domestic inflation slowed down to 12.5 per cent last year owing largely to supply stabilization. The retention of selective price controls also produced favorable results on the domestic price situation.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTS FUNDS FOR COAL DEVELOPMENT

Manila DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT expenditure this year for coal exploration, development and production has been budgeted at P650 million, more than twice the amount spent for coal activities last year.

Bureau of Energy Development Director Wenceslao de la Paz said the bigger budget for coal activities this year is due to stepped up production of coal resources to be able to meet the expected upswing in demand brought about by the shift-to-coal program for cement plants.

De la Paz, said however, that the amount will be used solely for resource development and does not include expenditure for coal logistics that involve the setting up of infrastructure.

In support of the coal development program, the National Coal Authority (NCA) is installing loading ports, terminals, blending plants and transport barges.

According to the BED report, target coal production for this year is 1.2 million metric tons, as compared to the 360,000 MT produced last

year. Expected consumption, on the other hand, is 1.44 million MT, or a shortfall of 200,000 MT which the country will import from various sources.

PRIVATE coal producers in Cebu are expected to contribute the biggest share of projected total production for 1982, followed by Semirara Coal Corp.

Biggest users of coal, on the other hand, will be the industrial plants located also in Cebu, including the power plant for the National Power Corp. (NPC).

Cebu-situated plants like Atlas Mines are forecast to utilize 722,100 MT as against the 1.44 million total demand.

Second biggest coal users are plants situated in Mindanao such as Marinduque Mining, Ma. Cristina Chemicals. They are forecast to use 538,500 metric tons, followed by cement plants such as Bacnotan, Northern Island, Hi-Cement located in Luzon.

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